SEPTEMBER 1888.
INDIAN RAILWAY
TELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian
Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies,
Lines and Transit Companies; the Routes
to the principal towns of Northern, Central,
&c., & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam
Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,403—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.
Qts. Pts. Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc Rs. as. Rs. as.
2/3 1/3 Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer 2 12 1 4
2/3 1/3 Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer 2 12 1 4
2/3 1/3 After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Labite 2 12 1 4
2/3 1/3 C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.I. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Wadle	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3138	500	G. W. F. Browne	11th "
				Friday.
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6301	1,300	W. B. Andrews	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

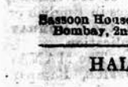
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
13th and 28th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 314, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO		10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOO. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	on or about 10th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE. L. Lemessich	1,600	650	11th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	30th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boultman	4,100	500	11th Nov.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following cargo steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of engines, will sail as follows :—

		about
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	13th "
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	22nd "
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	30th "

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th Aug., 1888.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a
HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.
(This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 372 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busren, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	3335	480	R. Garrick	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3344	480	J. Laird	5th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J. Harris	25th "
VICTORIA	3357	480	Wm. Russell	17th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMAICA RUM.

THE sale of this Spirit in India is small, although when old it is really good and wholesome, and is said to possess nourishing and strengthening qualities. Our Brand is very old and very fine.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINEST OLD JAMAICA, per 1oz. Quarts.	24 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	" 100	" 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.)

THIS ALE has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterises all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per doz. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per doz.

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6	4
Do. by Stone	6	4
Guinness's Dublin Stout, Foster's	6	4
Do. do. Burk's	6	4
Canterbury Ale	6	4
Pilsener Beer	6	0
Sparkling Devonshire Cider	8	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 4	6 4
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.
IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our Goods are well fashioned, of the best qualities procurable, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear will not fail to give every satisfaction.

BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

		Rs. a.
SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half Sleeves, Medium Weight and cut low in the Neck. Very generally worn	6 for	23 0
EXTRA SUPER MERINO—Very Light	"	30 0
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	"	45 0
SUPER SUMMER MERINO, half Sleeves and heavier in make than any of the above	"	39 0
GREY MERINO, with long Sleeves, a Stout, Warm, Durable Vest and suitable for Cool Climates	Each	8 8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, with Long Sleeves, very warm and soft and suitable for Gentlemen returning to Europe in the Cold Season		

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.

		Rs. a.
STRONG BROWN COTTON TRUNK DRAWERS, Fitting close above the Knee, a Capital Drawer for Riding	per pair	5 0
VERY SUPERIOR FINE COTTON LONG DRAWERS, Double Seated, very strong and comfortable in wear.	"	8 8
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	"	10 0
SUPER WHITE MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands and Double Seated	"	8 8
GREY MERINO PANTS, Stout Warm and Durable. For Cold District or Home Wear	"	8 8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, very warm and soft. For Cold Climates or Home Wear	"	8 8

N.B.—For Banians—Size of Chest required. For Pants or Drawers—Size of Waist required.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,
FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 33 36 39 each.

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 41 45 50

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 40 45 50

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, two registered spring, double action locks, made specially for travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 36 39 44 50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 36 39 44 50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
12-in. 13-in. 14-in. 15-in.
Rs. 13-8 Rs. 14-8 Rs. 15-8 Rs. 16-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 12-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
12-in. 13in. 14in.
Rs. 16-8 Rs. 17-8 Rs. 18-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
Rs. 7-8 Rs. 8-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Block Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 27-8 31-8 36-8 44 50

Air-tight Boxes, best Block tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
Rupees 33 36 40 45 50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best Block tin.
Inches 24 26 28 36
Rupees 22-8 27 30 45

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 40 and Rs. 48.

Best Block Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 11-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 17-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 27-8 to 38.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

Travellers will find at our Establishment every requisite for this Country on the Voyage Home.

THORPE AND CO.
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs. 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving ntern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, ranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Forss Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a specially selected consignment of BROWN RUSSIA SKINS.

The Russia Leather Boots and Shoes are now most fashionable at Home, and are much preferred for their durability and elegance.

We give every attention to finish and style.

We are now making the above to order only. FIT GUARANTEED, at following prices :—

Gent's Oxford Shoes	Rs.	15-8
" Lace Boots	"	20
" Elcho or Field Boots	"	50
" Regulation Jack Boots	"	55

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MALT LIQUORS.

WE can highly recommend the Brands of Beers we keep in stock. Messrs. Burke's bottlings of Allsopp's and Bass's Ales and of Guinness's Stout are well suited for this climate, and give great satisfaction.

	Per dozen bots. Rs. as.	½ bots. Rs. as.
ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE.—This fine and delicious Ale, bottled by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, is one of the highest purity, most agreeable, and retaining all the delicate aroma of the Hop	6 6	4 6
BASS'S BEER.—Bottled by Messrs. E. & J. Burke. This is an extremely good bottling of Ale, a choice Bass's brew	6 6	4 6
BASS'S LIGHT BITTER.—Bottled by Messrs. E. and J. Burke.—Fine sparkling and far superior to any of the Continental Ales	6 6	4 6
GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.—Bottled by Messrs. E. and J. Burke. This Stout is undoubtedly the best to be found in any market.	6 6	4 6
GARDENERS TROPICAL STOUT, light gravity, most suitable for India, and especially brewed for Invalids	6 8	4 8

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
PORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRANJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to
F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1 8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1 4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1 0	0	"
Souchong	"	0 14	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0 9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Enfeebled Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the successful Makuna treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 342, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did on the 1st instant PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 230th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Comr's Office, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1888.

LADY, whose niece is an EXPERIENCED TEACHER, desires to receive into her comfortable home, a few (4) CHILDREN of Indian Parents. A sound English education offered with Christian care and training. Continental French and German. Highest References.—MISS JONES, 3, St Ethelbert Street, Hereford, England.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWERS of ATTORNEY given by us on the 29th January, 1885, and the 27th April, 1886, in favour of Mr. John L. Kerston, Apollo Street, Bombay, constituting the said Mr. John L. Kerston our representative, have been REVOKED.

TOUSSAINT & BOUTILLIER,
In liquidation.

Paris, 6th August, 1888.

ELGIN MILLS, TENTS.

DISTRICT OFFICERS, OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS and OTHERS requiring tents of guaranteed quality and workmanship are requested to send in early indents to ensure punctuality of delivery.—Address

THE AGENT,
Elgin Mills, Cawnpore.

Dated 30th August, 1888.

ON EUROPEAN TASTE.

JUBILEE FIVE POUNDS GOLD COIN; GOLD WATCH, AND GOLD CHAIN.

GOLD Open Case Keyless Watch, with Gold Dome to engrave Inscription, of best quality, by John Jones, of 388, Strand, with a heavy solid 18ct. Gold Hall-marked each and all Links, Cable Pattern, Albert Chain, weighing nine and a quarter tolas of full length, with a Jubilee Five Pounds Gold Coin, Price Rs. 600, net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1888, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To approve the appointment of one of the Director's to a seat on the Board, which became vacant during the year.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from THURSDAY, the 6th, to THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 3rd September, 1888.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1888, at 2 30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re election.
To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 7th, to FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1888 (both days inclusive).

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Soopari Baug, Parel, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1888, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To approve the appointment of one of the Directors to a seat on the Board which became vacant during the year.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th, to TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1888.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and in the matter of the INDIAN FLOUR MILL and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 14th day of August, 1888, presented to the High Court on their said day by MOOLJEE HANSRAJ, one of the contributories of the abovenamed Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, on the 22rd day of September, 1888 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company and for the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, & DINSHA,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1888.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the Matter of PEARSE and COMPANY, Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned voluntary Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, are prepared to receive tenders for the said Company's business and Stock-in-trade, as a going concern. The property includes Lease of Premises, Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Stores, Provisions, Plant, and Machinery, Carts, Horses, and Good will.

Sealed Tenders may be sent in to the undersigned Liquidators, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 3 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth day of September instant. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in Government Paper or Notes, to be returned if the offer is not accepted. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Further information as to terms of payment and all other particulars can be obtained on application to

LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Voluntary Liquidators.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7 per share for the 6 months ended 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1888, between 11 a. m. and 3 p m., to shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 5th September, 1888, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from THURSDAY, the 6th, to FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
DINSHA MANOCKJEE PETIT, SONS & Co.,
For the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1888.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—WANTED, an "ABDAR" or WINE BOY. Pay Rs. 18 a month.—Apply with testimonials to S. HUTCHINSON, Hony. Secretary.

INDENT CLERK WANTED, having influence with dealers in Cutlery Bazaar.—Apply "S. L.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

INDENT CLERK WANTED for piece-goods, woollens, silks, etc. Liberal salary for an able hand.—Apply "A B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an European BED-ROOM STEWARD, of steady and sober habits.—Apply to the MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED, A BARMAID, immediately. Experience not necessary.—Apply to "L. H." *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a LADY'S SADDLE, by Parker, nearly as good as new, Rs. 70, can be seen at 18, Marine Lines, opposite 4th Rifle Mess.—Apply to Captain RICHARDSON, Presidency Pay Office.

COME SHARP if you want to secure our new stock of Auburn Crockery. Dinner Set for 12 persons, 59 pieces, Rs. 33-14; for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 16. Also sold by single pieces. Cheaper than market. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

"BELLEVUE," KHANDALLA, TO LET, completely furnished.—Apply to SHAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, 40, Hornby Row.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Humum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlish & Co's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to her Majesty the Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAV. COLONNELLO & SON, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint bottles.—EVANS, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and gear complete.—"FUMAHAUL," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Meadow St., Bombay.

SPONGES.—BEST Turkey and Honeycomb, all sizes, and free from sand. A very large selection from Rs. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 69, Meadows Street.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and View Lenses by Dallmeyer, Ross, and Voigtlander. Latest complete Catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKEL SILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee.—L. STEFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 5 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 15, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

A LADY with several daughters (a private family) living in one of the best suburbs of Manchester, is wishful to receive two or more Anglo-Indian children. They would have loving motherly care and a very happy home, with first-rate education. Highest references given and required.—Address, Mrs. WILSON, Sorn Lea, Whalley Range, Manchester.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 21' 6" by 6' 6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs. per square inch. Also separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

WITH reference to the previous notice it is hereby intimated that during the removal of the 100 tons and the erection of the 30 tons cranes the Trustees expect to be able to undertake 20 tons lifts, instead of 14 ton only as previously notified.

By order of the Trustees,
A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per share (free of Income-Tax) for the year ended 30th June, 1888, is declared payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd inst., on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

40 Tolas First quality.
500 " 2nd "
940 " 3rd "

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVERRIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 6,000 (six thousand) tons best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and 600 (six hundred) tons best screened DAVISONS WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon), on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1888, at his office, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

No tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 19th September, 1888.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col.,
Port Storekeeper.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	"	"	Soundy	" 275
3	"	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4	Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5	Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
6	"	"	Doener	" 650
7	Semi-Grand	"	Broadwood	" 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			" 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£309,600
" 1885	£988,156
" 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,194,930	1	4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,570,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian household. The other brands, which are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT A COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing fact, that after a quarter of a century, during which time the wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact least from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits in place of languor and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one needs suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge,

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidan, 5 p. m.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd :—Assam (s). from Aden. Yesterday :—St. Bernard (s), from Rangoon; and Port Fairy (s), Moulmein.

FAIR.—The annual *Pethori* fair will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at Walkeshwar, and will continue for five days.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th ultimo shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 1,40,559.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the past month was 2,979, daily average, 96; total of new admissions, 1,371.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Sultan, living in Peerkhan Lane, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 116, from his premises, on the night of the 1st instant.

BURGLARY IN LOHAR STREET.—The shop of Runsey Karsey, a dealer in grain, in Lohar Street, was broken into on Saturday night, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, worth Rs. 100, stolen.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Prevost, Graham, and Capt. Hodgkinson *vs.* White.—Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.), Messrs. Dixon, Cobbold, Collingwood, and Lawrence. Play to commence at 5 p.m.

LOST.—Mullukchund Soorchund, a dealer in precious stones, has reported to the police that on the 26th ultimo he dropped an uncut ruby, weighing three-and-a-half tolas, and valued at Rs. 1,500, somewhere about the Marwarree Bazaar.

FELL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Pragjee Nansey, a Bania lad, aged 14, living on the fourth storey of a house in Wittulwady, accidentally fell out of a window on to the public road on Saturday evening and was severely injured. He is in a critical condition.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Rajaram Nursoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with housebreaking and theft of wearing apparel and money from the house of Goostad Fulamere, a mendicant, at Cammatteepoora, on Sunday morning. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY IN ELPHINSTONE ROAD.—The sweetmeat shop of Ramsewrao Narayen, in Elphinstone Road, Parel, was broken into on the night of the 31st ultimo, an entrance being effected by a large hole being made in the wall at the back of the house, and a box containing ornaments and money, of the value of Rs. 137, was removed from the shop to an adjacent field, there broken open, and rifled of its contents.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Heera Soudan, aged 24 years. Deceased was a Brahmin water-carrier, very much addicted to the use of bhang. On Friday night he was found lying in an unconscious state in the house of a friend in Argyle Road, Mandavie, suffering from the effects of bhang. He was removed by the police to the hospital, where he subsequently died. The verdict was that the death of Heera Soudan was caused by apoplexy consequent on the excessive use of bhang.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dajee Apajee, aged 45 years, a tindal of a prow. On Saturday, whilst hoisting some jars up to a pattimar in the harbour, they struck against one of the thwarts of the prow, and the block which was at the mast-head of the pattimar fell, and struck the deceased on the head, inflicting a wound. He bled from the wound and also from the ears and mouth. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Bhickoo Bapoo, a peon in the service of Messrs. Lawrence and Son, Coach Builders, in Girgaum Road, was charged yesterday by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of theft of currency notes and money of the aggregate value of Rs. 37-4-0, belonging to Mr. Alexander Alvares, and another, from their residence in the compound of Messrs. Lawrence and Sons' Coach Factory. The complainants, on finding their money missing, the one from his coat pocket, and the other from his box, and suspecting the accused, who was seen in the premises where he had no business, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and subsequently recovered the money from his box in a house near the Two Tanks. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—A preliminary meeting of some of the leading inhabitants of the Girguam ward was held, on the 2nd instant, at "Fausee" Bagh, under the presidency of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, for the purpose of discussing what should be done with regard to the approaching Municipal general election. It was resolved that a public meeting of the residents and ratepayers of the Girgaum ward should be called for the purpose of appointing a committee—(1) To take such steps as may be necessary for sending proper representatives on behalf of the ward to the Corporation, and (2) to watch the interests of the ward in all questions affecting the residents and ratepayers of the ward. It was also resolved that Mr. C. Tyabjee and Dr. A. D. Mody be empowered to do everything that may be necessary for convening the meeting. A good sum was subscribed on the spot for defraying the necessary expenses. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the said company held on the 16th August, 1888, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter presided.

The following three resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously :—

That Pearse and Company Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

That Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up Pearse and Company, Limited, and they are hereby authorized, if they shall, in their absolute discretion think fit, to keep the company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal, provided that they shall not carry on the business longer than fourteen days after the confirmation of this resolution. And they are further instructed and directed to invite offers for the whole business stock, premises, &c., as a going concern, and, if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made, to dispose of the same accordingly. And every power given by the resolutions passed at this meeting or by the Indian Companies Act 1882 to the above-named liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately in case of the absence of the other of them from Bombay.

That the remuneration of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be two and a half per cent. on all assets which may come to their hands in addition to all their out of pocket expenses.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

THE rainfall at Khandalla during the past week is shown as under :—

		In.	ct.
26th August		0	63
27th	"	0	25
28th	"	0	10
29th	"	0	25
30th	"	0	20
31st	"	0	10
1st Sept.		0	11
Previously registered		138	22
Total		139	86

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

CRICKET.

RALLY BROS.' C. CLUB *VS.* VOL. C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played between these two clubs on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Messrs. Ralli Brothers C. Club by 64 runs and 5 wickets. The Volunteers won the toss, and went in first, scoring 62 runs, Little being top scorer with 24 obtained in a short and merry innings. In their turn their opponents knocked up 126 runs. Edyvean's 55 was a well played innings, and included one 5, five 3's and eleven 2's. Murray's 33, not out, was also a good display, and included one 6 and four 2's. The following is the score :—

VOLUNTEER C. CLUB—1st Innings.

H. Ingle, run out	5
A. D. Little, b Murray	24
C. Pinsent, run out	5
S. S. Craig, b Edyvean	0
H. J. Walsh, c Rich, b Murray	5
A. Sharpe, b Edyvean	7
M. Purvis, c Mehta, b Murray	0
H. O'Connor, c Vejakar, b Edyvean	3
A. Rix, c and b Murray	4
H. S. Howard, b Edyvean	3
N. Nicholson, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Edyvean	98	29	8	5
Nayak	30	7	0	1
Murray	65	22	4	4

MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. CLUB.—1st Innings.

W. Mehta, b Little	3
A. Vejakar, c Substitute, b Pinsent	3
E. C. Rich, c Craig, b Walsh	8
J. F. Edyvean, c Rix, b Walsh	55
W. Murray, not out	33
J. Panthaki, b Pinsent	9
E. Shroff, not out	4
L. C. Mignon, H. Nayak, A. Dinker, P. Solon — To bat.	
Extras	11
Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts.	No balls.
Little	80	36	3	1	...
Pinsent	60	24	4	2	3
Walsh	45	18	2	2	...
Craig	30	20	...	...	...
Rix	35	17	2	...	...

RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THIS match concluded on Saturday in a victory for the Railway Club by ten runs. The following is the score :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—2nd Innings.

Lieut. Vanderzee, c H. Clark, b H Clark	1
Br. Sealy, b F. Clark	2
Gr. Rourke, b F. Clark	30
Br. Ansel, c and b F. Clark	7
Br. West, c Hussey, b Rhenius	6
Gr. Garrett, c Jervis, b F. Clark	4
Gr. Bradley, run out	2
Gr. Baker, c George, B. Clark	1
Lieut. Morris, b Rhenius	0
Gr. Bridgland, not out	7
Gr. Rankin, run out	0
Extras	10
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts.
Bradley	7	14	2	1
Bridgland	16	29	4	7
Rourke	4	7	1	0
Vanderzee	6	11	1	1

RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB.—2nd Innings.

F. J. Clark, l b w Bridgland	1
G. M. Lake, b Bridgland	4
T. Rhenius, c Rourke, b Bradley	8
W. George, not out	38
H. Clark, b Bridgland	5
G. E. Mayers, b Bridgland	0
A. F. Harrington, c Vanderzee, b Bridgland	3
E. E. Waller, b Bridgland	1
C. S. Bowbotham, b Bridgland	1
W. Jervis, run out	0
W. H. Hussey, b Vanderzee	0
Extras	7
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

F. J. Clark	15	28	4	5
H. Clark	10	14	4	1
T. Rhenius	5	8	0	2

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LEVIES UPON NATIVE CHIEFS.

THE *Rast Goftar*, in commenting upon Sir J. Somers Vine's mission to India on behalf of the Imperial Institute, says :—Such appeals are after all in the nature of demands, and although the objects of most of them may be philanthropic, they deserve to be discountenanced for this reason, if for no other, that they find base imitations in the shoals of claims made on the Natives States by self-seekers and black-mailers under various pretexts. One from which such appeals have assumed is the insidious offer of the assured friendliness of some rag of a paper, already existing or proposed to be started, to those of our shettias and chiefs who might not have the courage to refuse the tax proposed to be levied upon their generosity or fear or vanity. This is a subject which deserves to be, and if we are correctly informed, will be handled on its own account before any very distant date both by respectable journals and by the Government; but we name it here just now to make good our assertion that all appeals even for benevolent purposes from persons in authority should at once cease because of the pernicious example it sets to people of a lower order. We wish the Imperial Institute all success, and it would please us to record any instances of purely voluntary contributions to its museum or funds, although we think enough has been given from India. If such contributions have not poured forth in torrents from the Colonies or Indian, it is perhaps because the Institute lacks some such organising and inspiring energy as that of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen who made the Colonial and Indian exhibition a stupendous success and a rich store-house of the best products of British Dependencies. So that in our opinion it is by different methods and by engaging the aid of men and materials nearer home than those contemplated in the alleged mission of Sir Somers Vine, that the Imperial Institute can secure for itself the complete success after which it yearns.

LADY SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT has offered to build at a cost of Rs. 8,000, eight thousand, a cattle ward in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parell. The proposed shed will be 150 feet long and 27 feet broad, and will accommodate sixty bullocks. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the ward was performed on Sunday evening by the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., in the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, and a few members of the Executive Committee, of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and some other ladies and gentlemen visitors.

THE death is announced of Major-General William Agnew, who was formerly a member of the Bombay Staff Corps, and served in India for thirty-five years. He took part in active military service, and for the last eight or ten years of his residence in India was Judicial Commissioner of Assam. In 1876 he retired and returned to England.

THE Lahore paper hears of another rickshaw accident at Simla in which a Bombay Civilian received some injuries on the leg and knee. These rickshaw accidents are becoming a little too frequent. In spite of municipal and magisterial notices the Jhampanis still insist on rushing round corners in the most reckless manner.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London, of whom this paper,

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In spite of complaints made every year against the capricious way in which the examiners are appointed in connection with the University, the appointments this year show no improvement on those of former years; perhaps they are more arbitrary than ever. Candidates for medical examination have as usual the greatest cause for complaint. At the meeting of the Syndicate specially convened for this purpose there was only one Syndic to represent the medical faculty, (his colleague having gone to Europe on leave) and single-handed he seems to have been powerless to do anything in the way of making better and more liberal selections of examiners for the final L. M. and S. degree. Almost all the examiners are taken from the Indian Medical Department, and the majority, as before, from the existing college staff, or from those who have had former connection with the college, as professors, or otherwise. It would not be a matter for surprise that all, or the majority of, examiners are from the service if the appointments were in the hands of the college authorities. But I fail to understand why the Syndicate, composed, as it is, of independent members of different faculties, should, as it were, make it a rule to confine their nominations mostly to members of the Indian Medical Department. It is not my object to say anything in disparagement of the members of this department, but in fairness and justice to the large and ever-increasing body of local medical graduates and the unofficial portion of the medical profession I deem it my duty to strongly protest against the monopoly by the service men of all that is worth having for a medical man in this presidency. They have already monopolised the whole teaching staff of the Grant Medical College and all the best and the most lucrative posts in the medical department of this presidency. Practically they alone are regarded by Government as the medical men of this presidency, and have the power to lead Government where they like, in spite of what the public and medical men outside the pale of the department may say, as in the case of the pharmacological laboratory question. As if this were not enough, the University, an institution composed of the best intellects and of men of varied interests and of all denominations, also follows their dictation. It is certainly not in the interests of the profession and of the public at large that unofficial members of the profession should be so excluded from all participation in the management of things medical in relation to the public. It is true general practitioners are much to blame in this matter for their apathy and want of courage in having allowed this state of things to continue so long, but whoever is in fault and whatever the cause, public interests require that something should be done to put a stop to a state of things which has a very prejudicial effect on the development of medical science in this presidency. Service men, secure in their possession, and sure of their promotion by the rules of seniority, often lapse into a state of lethargy, and the splendid resources at their disposal remain unutilized, while the unofficial and native portion of the profession, debarred from everything that is likely to act as an incentive to research and scientific work, get disheartened and never advance. That there are able men outside the pale of the Indian Medical Department cannot be doubted, and the University is bound, in order to encourage the growth of medical science, to utilize, as much as possible, such native talents by being assured that they also stand the chance of being trusted with the responsible and honourable work in connection with the University. In this way they may be induced to keep up their studies and interest in the growth of medical science. Besides the stagnating influence on medical men, both in and out of the service, this system of appointing examiners from among the professors has a very prejudicial effect on the education of youths. The object of the existence of an university is to test how and what youths have been taught in the college. As to how students have been taught, it is not at present in the power of the University to ascertain, though ample provision has been made in the new Draft University Act for this purpose. It is at present concerned only with testing the knowledge of candidates. Now in order that examinations should be a reality and not a name it is necessary that examiners should be quite distinct from and independent of the teaching staff. Even granting the arguments advanced some time ago to be true, *viz.*, that medical science is growing very fast, that as medical men other than teachers and those in charge of hospitals cannot be expected to keep pace with this rapid growth, and hence one of the examiners in each branch of medical science should be a professor, still why should there be a monopoly of these examinations in the hands of the college and hospital authorities? Can it be expected that by an arrangement of this kind it is ever possible to fulfil the object for which examinations are held? Of course it is all very well to say that to talk like this is to doubt the good faith and honesty of examiners, but in these examinations it is not candidates alone who are to be examined, but their teachers are also on their trial before the public as to the quality of the work done by them, and if teachers are allowed to be judges of their own work, the candidates may as well examine themselves and declare the result. Formerly the diploma of G. G. M. C. was granted by professors who themselves examined the candidates under the guidance of a Government medical examiner, but the University wanted to confer its own degree on condition of having its own examinations, and this was granted. The former plan was consistent, and had some meaning; the latter as carried out now is inconsistent and meaningless, and except that the examinations are held under the roof of the University buildings there is virtually little change in the management and conduct of the examinations. Another disadvantage of this system, if it is confirmed, is that medical education will not be of that liberal character which it is the aim and policy of the University to make it. Those who have any experience of the higher branches of medical studies will admit that in order to gain a thorough knowledge of any particular branch collateral reading is as necessary as the routine and prescribed work of the college. Candidates, if once assured that their own teachers will also be their examiners, will confine themselves to fitting their brains with mere examination work, to the exclusion of all the collateral reading, which is so useful and so essential. There are other disadvantages of the system, about which I speak. A student who has rightly or wrongly incurred the displeasure of one of the professors, whether it be the result of the student's fault or of a misunderstanding on the part of the professor, is in daily fear of injustice being done to him on the examination day if the same professor comes to be appointed his examiner. Whether the fears of the student are well founded or not is not for me to determine, but the fact exists. It is said that during the late discussion of the M. B. question some of the professors used to catch hold of poor students and ask them this plain question "What do you want, L. M. and S. or M. B?" The poor frightened students had but one answer, assuring the professors that they preferred L. M. and S. to M. B., and yet these very students had held meetings and passed resolutions without a dissentient voice that they were entitled to M. B. degree if there was justice in the University. Why was this? Simply because the students were convinced that any other answer than the one expected by the questioner would infallibly have exposed him to the pains and penalties of the professor's pleasure on the examination day. This fear, however groundless, was natural. Lastly, there is a well understood practice that Syndics should not be examiners. It is not many years ago that Dr. Blanc, the then Syndic, was not allowed to become an examiner because he was a Syndic. That this was a wholesome practice none can deny. Syndics are supposed to sit in judgment upon examiners, and there is no meaning in placing the result of examinations before the Syndics for approval if they are themselves examiners. Why the University should have departed from a wholesome rule it is not easy to understand, unless on the supposition that the service men are all powerful, even in the University, and can carry every thing before them with a high hand.

M. D.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, the Home Rule candidate for North Ayrshire, has taken a house at Ardrossan for two months, with the object of becoming better acquainted with the constituency which he aspires to represent; but, the *World* says, he has not a chance of success, as Mr. Hugh Elliot's seat is well known to be perfectly safe.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. H. W. Vidal, as Consul at Aden, with jurisdiction over the island of Perim, for the King of the Belgians; and of Mr. Alex. M'Hinch as Belgian Consul at Kurrachee, with jurisdiction over Sind, the Punjab, Cashmere, British Beluchistan, Cutch, and Kattyawar.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short Bill, No. 10 of 1888, has lately been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. The ostensible object of the Bill is to facilitate the collection of debts on successions, and to afford protection to the parties paying debts to the representatives of the deceased persons. By clause (*c*) of section 6 (1), an applicant for a certificate is required to file, with his application, a schedule of debts in respect of which the certificate is required. Section 8 of the proposed law empowers the District Court to grant a certificate specifying therein, among other things, the names of the debtors. (See the two forms attached to the Bill.) If the applicant subsequently desires to include other debts the District Court is authorized to grant an extension of the certificate on paying additional duty required by law, section 17 (1).

The law now in force, Act 27 of 1860, does not require an applicant to state these particulars in his application, consequently it is found that the Courts have no proper means of compelling the certificate-holders to comply with the provisions of the note to article 12 of the Court Fee Act VII. of 1870, which provisions require the certificate-holders to file an annual statement of all debts recovered subsequent to the grant of the original certificate, in excess of that sworn to in the application. From this it will be seen that the real object of the proposed measure is to enforce strict compliance with the provisions of the Court Fee Act relating to the levy of fee on such certificates.

If the sections of the Bill above referred to become a part of the law the injurious effects resulting therefrom will be many. Almost every applicant for a certificate would, to avoid expenses, loss of time and trouble, naturally enter, once for all, in his schedule the names of all persons, including even of those who may have confidentially borrowed money from the applicant's deceased father or other heir with respect to whose effects the certificate has been applied for. The disclosure of this fact would directly go to lower the position and credit of those respectable persons who may have been scheduled by the applicant, especially of those who are engaged in commercial and other money transactions. If, on the other hand, the applicant should omit to mention in his schedule the names of such persons he may possibly eventually be put to the trouble and annoyance of explaining, as has been already observed by the Calcutta High Court, his reasons for omitting the debt in his schedule. Thus the applicant will have twofold difficulties to contend with.

Again, it is almost a matter of fact that in numerous cases the creditors in this country do not give written receipts of money paid to them by their debtors in satisfaction of their debts, nor do they (the creditors) always return the bonds to their debtors endorsing thereon such payments. A representative of the deceased desirous of obtaining a certificate, but not having the means of knowing any thing of these payments, may include, for the reasons already mentioned, the names of all of such debtors in his schedule. In such a case, the debtors or their representatives are sure, on hearing of this fact, strenuously to oppose the application on the ground that the money due by them to the applicant have already been paid, and therefore he has no right to include their names in his schedule. This will necessarily entail trouble on the courts dealing with the application and unnecessary expenses on the opposing parties.

A somewhat more serious result of the Bill will be easily understood from the following illustration. A, a Hindu widow, on the death of her husband finds that ten thousand rupees are due to her by B on mortgage and on other bonds in her husband's name. Not having any means of knowing whether they are time-barred, she, to avoid further trouble and expenses, includes all of them in her schedule along with other items, in the hope of recovering the amount by a regular suit. On getting a certificate, paying therefor a large sum of money, she sues her debtors. A mere technical ground of limitation, which could not have been known before either by the applicant or by her legal advisers, is raised, and the suit is dismissed with costs. This is certainly a very heavy loss to the widow. She loses her money in two ways. First, in getting the required certificate, and again, in her unsuccessful attempts to recover the debt specified in it. For these reasons I would respectfully suggest to the Legislative Council to leave the law on this subject now in force undisturbed.

No doubt, the duties prescribed by the law relating to court fees are, in some cases, evaded; but it has its own remedy. The courts are authorized to cancel the certificates of those grantees who make wilful defaults. I think this penalty is quite enough for enforcing obedience to the law, provided it is rigidly enforced. If the district judges, and even the revenue officers, when on tour, look into this matter carefully, the desired object will be easily attained without resorting to legislation.

Tanna, Sept. 2. LEX.

"KNOCK-ALPHABET" OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Towards the end of your leading article in your issue of the 1st instant you say "the prisoners tried, often with success, to establish communication with each other by means of system of knocks on the partition walls."

The simple method of knock 1=a, 2=b, 3=c, &c., would require not less than twenty-six knocks to express the letter z. Therefore the system represented in the subjoined table has come into use; from which it will appear that for any letter to be represented, the number in the horizontal, and another in the perpendicular line corresponding to it, shows the number of knocks required :—

	1	2	3	4	5
1	a	b	c	d	e
2	f	g	h	i	j
3	k	l	m	n	o
4	p	q	r	s	t
5	u	v	w	x	y
6	z				

Example.

5.3	2.3	3.5	1.1	4.3	1.5	5.5	3.5	5.1
w	h	o	a	r	e	y	o	u.

Yours, &c.,

Sept. 2. E. REHATSEK.

THE PROPOSED JOINT STATION AT POONA.

THE First Assistant Collector of Poona again held an enquiry yesterday in the matter of the land required by Government under the Land Acquisition Act 10 of 1850 for the purposes of extending the railway station accommodation on account of effecting a junction between the G. I. P. and the Southern Maratha Railway. The case taken up yesterday was that of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. He is the owner of about 7,000 square yards of land on the railway station road. He claims about Rs. 18,000 for it. Mr. Spiers and Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Dadabhoy gave evidence to the effect that considering its proximity to the station it was valuable land, and were shops and chawls built thereon, they would fetch very good rents, as there was a demand for such in that locality. The former said that he believed that shops near the station fetch half a rupee rent per day. He had recently sold a piece of land of less than half the size of Mr. Byramjee's land for Rs. 6,000. The second witness said that about a hundred shops and stables or rooms, 10 ft. by 10ft., could be built on the land, and that would still leave a large quadrangle of open land in the middle. It would cost about Rs. 5,000 to build the same, and each shop would fetch a rent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 and each stable or room Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. The price of land had, according to him, increased considerably during the last twenty years. The matter was adjourned *sine die*.

LAST year there was a great falling off in the Orissa pilgrim traffic, the numbers having dropped from 149,660 to 122,093. This is attributed to the alarm caused among the pilgrims by the loss of the Sir John Lawrence.

THE report and proceedings of the Commission appointed in 1884 to inquire into the working of the Factory Act in Bombay, and the resolution of the Government thereon, have recently been printed in a Parliamentary paper.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnevelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE BROKEN CABLES.

THE *Sind Gazette* says :—

On the 11th instant the two Submarine Telegraph Cables between Bombay and Aden failed, with the consequence that all the work of transmitting messages between India and Europe was thrown upon the Indian Government lines between Karachi and Teheran and thence on the Indo-European Company's lines to England. The Indian Government lines consist of a cable and land line of two wires from Karachi to Jask, two cables from Jask to Bushire, and a land line of two wires from Bushire to Teheran. The cable between Karachi and Jask broke early in the monsoon about ten miles from Manora, and as soon as the interruption of the Bombay-Aden cables occurred, the telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart was ordered off to endeavour to repair the cable, but owing to the heavy seas which prevail during the monsoon she was unsuccessful. But as there were then two land line wires to fall back upon, the break in the cable was not of vital importance. It will, however, of course be repaired as soon as possible. On the 13th ultimo another disaster occurred; the old cable between Jask and Bushire also failed 180 miles from Jask, and this break left the Telegraph department with only one through wire to maintain communication. The steamer instead of returning to Karachi went on to the fault, and repaired it on the 24th, but in the meantime another break had occurred 110 miles from Bushire, and the steamer is now proceeding towards that fault. It is expected she will be able to repair that by to-morrow, when there will be two wires available for the European communication. The one wire of the Gulf section has been working very well. On Saturday last no less than a thousand and five telegrams were transmitted over it in the 24 hours, one clerk receiving and sending 302 telegrams in his six hours turn of duty. The steamer will at once return to Karachi and again endeavour to repair the cable near the port. It is much to be regretted that the vessel cannot steam faster. A cable ship ought to be able to steam with an average consumption of coal at least twelve knots an hour, so that she might reach the spot where a fault occurs speedily. The Patrick Stewart can only steam about 6½ knots an hour under the most favourable conditions. When steaming against a heavy sea her speed is reduced to about four knots, and naturally at this rate of progress great delay is inevitable in putting things right when they have gone wrong. The Government would find their advantage in replacing the Patrick Stewart by a vessel better fitted for her work.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

514-87—Tyabji and D—Edulji Dhunjibhoy Shroff *vs* Rustomji Edulji Shroff—D S Garud—Part heard.

301-87—Ardeshir, H and D—Labai and others *vs* Jan Mahomed Khalukdina and another—Jefferson, B and D.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari *vs* Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and In person.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor *vs* Mannoo Esna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another *vs* Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another *vs* Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another *vs* Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan *vs* Loowar Cullian Purshotum,—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia *vs* Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor *vs* Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai, Kt. C S I, *vs* Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co. Lucknmidas Morarji, Petitioner (Settled). —Hore C. and B.

455-87.—T. A. Bland—Premji Dewoura *vs* Bhajabhoy Allarukhia—Payne, G. and S.

95-88.—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai *vs* Parcobai and another—Venayekrao H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

360-88.—Tobin and R.—Luchmandas Radhakisson *vs* Cullandas Bholanath and another.

Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur *vs* Allibhoy Asur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—M H Khan—Hemchund Premchund *vs* F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

29-86.—Pestonji and R.—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soorti *vs* Peercobai—H. Bicknell.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Capt. W. D. Mudie, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Bell	Mr and Mrs Sullivant and
Mr D Mackenzie	Miss Hunt
Mr R T Woods	Mr D White
Hon F M Holliday	Mr Henry Bell
Col and Mrs H M Ramsay	Mr J C Keese

FOR LONDON.

Mr Middleton	Mr Tibbles
Miss Sankey	Mr Jones
Mr Stanley Sutherland	Mr Abdool Majid
General Gordon	Mr J A Jones
Captain Gordon	Mr E Minors
Col and Mrs Clubley	

The following passages are engaged :—

The s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, 11th Sept., 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon R W Gordon	Surgn-Maj Notter and two
Hon Mr Justice O Kinealy	friends.
Hon Mr Justice Telfordham	Col Hutchinson
Mr J B Reynolds	Mr and Mrs L P Pash

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H A Martyn	Col W W Wroughton
Mr S Hammick	Mr L R Burrows
Mrs Hammick and child	Miss Burrows
Mr Theodore Thomas.	Mr J Gillespie
Capt Pringle	Mr M R Trower
Dr E Thurston	Rev F Bell

FOR LONDON.—Mr J Cooper

The s.s. Ganges, Capt. E. Stewart, 21st Sept., 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Miss Eastwood	Col A R Chapman
Miss E Millet	Nazim and friend
Dewan Bagh wandas	

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 28th Sept., 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J S Campbell	Col A S J Chapman

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr Randolph H Morrison.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.—The barometer has risen slightly in the Peninsula and briskly in Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Behar. The depression in Upper India has nearly disappeared; it has given moderate rain in the western districts and North-West Provinces. During the past day a small depression has formed in north of the bay, but apparently small, as no indications of strong winds are given by any reporting station. Winds have generally shifted round to easterly directions on the Bombay Coast, probably due to slight disturbance commencing in the Arabian Sea. Rain has fallen chiefly in Burma and the North-West Provinces, and local showers in Bengal. The break in the rains continues in Western India.

ONE of the service papers, in order to satisfy the curiosity that exists on the subject, says that Sergeant John Francis Wolseley, promoted from the South Staffordshire Regt, to a second-lieutenancy in the Cheshire Regiment, is fourth son of the Rev. W. H. Wolseley, and consequently cousin to Genl. Viscount Wolseley. He is in his twenty-sixth year, and has gained his first service experiences in the regiment which gave his distinguished kinsman his baptism of fire. Oddly enough, a nephew of Genl. Sir Frederick Roberts is also coming forward for a commission from the ranks and in the Household Cavalry, in which he is at present serving, is spoken of as a youngster of very great promise.

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BEING

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WITH

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED POPPYSEED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Premsookhdass Nensookhdass, and on account whom it may concern, the following:—

124 bags poppyseed damaged by rain water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, September 4, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, viz., &c.

1 case net scarfs.
5 „ coloured border grey dhoties.
1 „ grey half hose, 9, 9½, 10 inches.
1 „ coloured cotton flannel.
2 „ white handkerchiefs.
4 „ grey shirtings.

A quantity of English wine, claret, champagne, whiskly, &c., in cases of 1 dozen quarts.

On account of the concerned—

103 dozen damaged reads of various sizes, ex s.s. Ashton Hall.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay September 4, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., (with certain buildings for removal) of the Bhooj Steam Flour Mills at Jail Road, Baboola Tank.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th September, 1888, at at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises (if not previously sold by private contract) by order of the owner, the whole of the flour mill machinery, &c., either in one lot or in different lots, consisting of 1 Cornish boiler, 18' long, 6' diameter, by Sevestre and Alcock, 1 Lancashire boiler 24' long, 7 diameter, by Francis Times and Co., 1 horizontal high pressure steam-engine in cylinder by 30" stroke, by Sevestre and Alcock, 1 horizontal H P steam-engine, 14" cylinder by 28" stroke, 1 vertical engine, 3 H P, 2 donkey engines, 1 double acting water pump, 4 pairs of 4' and 4½ French burr stones with frames, 1 wheat washing and drying machine, 3 flour dressing machines, 1 Gurnicka wheat cleaning machine, 2 feed water heating tanks, about 80' of 2½" shaftings, with pulleys and couplings, 1 W. I. chimney, 58' long, 2½' diameter, 3 platform weighing machines, 1 beam scale and weights, 6 wrought tanks, pipes, flour shop kit, gearing of machinery, &c., 1 boiler house, &c., and 1 engine house, &c. But diggs for removal

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 4, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

OUR business week has again been shortened by a native holiday; but beyond some considerable transactions in Wheat in a strong, not to say buoyant, market, and unwonted activity in Freights, little of importance has transpired. With but a faint and uncertain enquiry for export, and with much of the usual local support withdrawn from the market, Cotton has been quiet, though steady in price. Seeds have been comparatively neglected. Exchange developed a firmer feeling towards the close of last week, and there have latterly been more Mercantile Bills offering. Compared with last Monday's quotations, our rates this evening show an advance of 1-32d. both in Bank demand Paper and 3 months' sight Credits, forward rates being 1-32d. higher than ready in both cases. Government Paper has fluctuated but slightly, and Four per cents. close 1-16th per cent. higher than they stood a week ago. Shares have not shown much movement. Freights have been strong and advancing in view of a scarcity of ready and near tonnage, and a number of engagements have been made during the week for more or less distant shipment. The absence of anything like a good demand from the interior keeps our Import market dull as far as ready business is concerned; and pending some improvement in this respect importers are not much inclined to send home further orders; though we hear that rather more than the late average of Indents are going forward by this mail.

MONEY.—Although there has been continued ease in the Bazaar, where money is still plentiful and comparatively cheap, the Presidency Bank's weekly statement, issued this afternoon, discloses a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 20¾ lakhs since the previous Saturday. A glance at the subjoined figures, however, will show that this has been due to an exceptional cause, as the falling off in the balance is seen to be due to an increase in Loans following the monthly Government Paper settlement, at which a considerable amount of Paper was taken up by the buyers. In the other items which indicate the ordinary requirements of trade, there had been a sensible increase in private Deposits, and a decrease in Discounts, the total falling off being represented by some 8 lakhs. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the Week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,66,567
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	1,175
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	4,18,293
Government Securities	Dec.	„	57,524
Loans	Inc.	„	19,70,479
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	3,84,132
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,67,644
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	20,80,668

EXCHANGE remained steady at our last rates on mail-day, but with very little doing either in Bank or Private Paper beyond some ready 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4¼d., and a small amount forward for next year at 1s. 4 9 3-2d. For Bank Bills there was little or no enquiry, and the market closed quiet but steady for the holiday. On the resumption of business on Thursday, a rather firmer feeling was noticeable, there having been several ready sellers of Bank Telegraphic at 1s.4 3-32d., and no buyers of ready 3 months' sight Credits under 1s. 4 9-32d., the latter rate not having been easily obtainable for forward delivery. Business was still confined to a very small compass, the only transactions reported being a few sales of ready Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 3-32d., and some 3 months' Credits for a little way forward, at 1s. 4 9-32d., but the tone was distinctly firm at closing. Next morning the market opened firmer again with only one buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d., and that for the mail only, whereas all the banks were sellers of ready Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., and Demand at 1s. 4¼d. for ready, and 1s. 4¼d. and 1s. 4 5-32d., respectively, forward; and later on, one bank was willing to sell Wire Transfer at 1s. 4¼d. In Private Paper transactions were reported at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, ready, at 1s. 4 5-16d. for forward delivery, the market closing firm again at these rates. On Saturday the market opened a shade quieter than at closing on the previous evening, but with rates very steady for both Bank and Private Paper, and a few ready and forward sales were reported in the latter at 1s. 4 5-16d. and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.; but there appeared to be no enquiry for Bank Paper for either ready or forward delivery. Saturday's closing rates were named again at opening this morning, and the market has remained steady thereat. For Bank Paper the enquiry seems to be very limited; but private Bills continue to be more plentiful, especially for forward delivery; but the banks would not buy to-day at 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits beyond October delivery, though at this rate there has been a good deal offering for next year. One bank sold a small amount of ready Demand this afternoon at 1s. 4 5-32d. and then stopped. The following are the closing quotations for ready business, forward rates being 1-32d. higher for Bank Demand and Sterling Credits, but the same as ready on other lines:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 1d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 2d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 2-16d	„
Do.	4 „	1s 4 7-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1 72½	„
Do.	6 „	1 73¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER continued flat, with hardly any business passing on any line, till the market closed for the native holiday. Fours for cash were at first quoted at 100¾, the same rate being named for the settlement, and for the September account 100 9-16 was quoted; but before closing a decline of 1-16 per cent. from these rates was established. The market reopened on Thursday, which was settling day, and a large amount of Paper was taken up. The ready rate ranged from 100 11-16 to 100¾, the latter being quoted at closing, and 100 9-16 for the 29th September account. On Friday the market became steady, not to say firm at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on the previous day's rates for Fours, the price for money having ruled at 100¾, and the rate for the 29th September account 100⅝, with a good deal passing on both lines. The market remained steady to the close of the week, at 100 13-16 for Money, and 100 11-16 for the Account, with buyers at those rates on both lines. To-day the market has been very quiet, but rates for Fours have been maintained at 100 13 16 for cash, and 100 11-16 for the next account, with buyers at both quotations, 100 9-16 being named for the October account. The nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper has been 104¾ throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ⅛ lower at 109½. Port Trust Bonds have declined ¼ per cent., say to 97¾.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market during the past week, and latterly Mill scrip has been in less favour in a number of cases, and prices have declined somewhat. The fluctuations which have taken place during the week, however, have not led to many alterations in our weekly list, the following being the principal changes since last Monday:—City of Bombay Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5; as also have Maneckji Petit; Hyderabad Deccan and Swadeshi have moved up Rs. 10 each; Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 20 up; and Queen have advanced Rs. 30. New Great Eastern have declined Rs 5. In other scrip, Prince of Wales Fire is Rs. 100 down; Bombay Burma Trading shares have advanced Rs. 100 for the first issue, and Rs. 25 for the second. Oriental Life shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to Hindu holidays intervening, and to the continued sluggishness of demand from the consuming districts, a smaller business has been passing in this market; but prices of *Grey Goods* are the same as before, and in *Bleached Turkey Red, Dyed and Printed Cloths* also there is no change whatever to note. We cannot look for any improvement for at least a fortnight, as the greater part of that period will be taken up by Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi holidays; meantime, however, the wires are being used rather more freely for the indent business with the other side, and somewhat larger orders are said to be going home by this mail. The week's offtake from stock is put down at 2,100 packages. *Local Goods* have been quiet, and not more than 1,500 bales have changed hands during the week. China is not buying any more, as there is a large stock at Shanghai, and sales at lower rates are being effected there by a few firms, possibly, it is thought, with the object of driving other competitors from the market.

YARNS.—The usual moderate business has been passing in *Imported Yarns*, and the market has been steady at previous rates. In *Local Spinnings* there was an extensive demand at the beginning of the week for 10s., 12s. and 16s. induced by telegrams from China; and in the middle of the week private messages from the same quarter caused a few firms to make large purchases of 20s.—a count which, up to that time, had been comparatively quiet. No improvement, however, has taken place in the price. The week's business is put down at 7,500 bales. Sales of Hongkong for the week ending last Wednesday were 4,000 bales. The following are the latest official quotations:—.

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans. 4½	per lb
„	„	8s	„ „ 5	„
„	„	10s	„ „ 5½ to 5¾	„
„	„	12s	„ „ 5¾ „ 6	„
„	„	16s	„ „ 6¼ „ 6 13-16	„
„	„	20s	„ „ 6¾ „ 7 5-16	„
„	„	24s	„ „ 8	„
„	„	30s	„ „ 8¾ „ 9	„

METALS.—Copper has been in demand again and the market has become firm, while prices have advanced 12 annas to Re 1 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm at a rise of 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt., but the business reported has been only on a moderate scale. *Iron* continues quiet, and in presence of continued slackness of demand prices have given way to the extent of 8 annas per cwt.

COALS are again very firm. Owing to better rates being offered to steamers on the other side by Railway Companies, and for loading to other ports than ours, owners are not tempted to send their vessels here, and only two cargoes are reported to be on the way which are both sold. Sellers are now asking Rs. 25 for Powell's Duffryn Cardiff and Rs. 23½ for Davison's West Hartley. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, September shipment, at Rs. 23½, and of South Yorkshire, from September to February shipment, at Rs. 22 per ton. Ready Cardiff discharging in harbour is offering at Rs.24½; and Davison's on the Bunder, at Rs 23½ per ton. The stock on the Bunder is now decreasing very fast.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS IN INDIA.—The annual statistical tables just issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association give some very valuable and interesting information regarding the growth of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry in India, brought down to the 30th of June. On that date there were in all India 114 Cotton Mills, working, and in course of erection, containing 24,88,851 Spindles, and 19,496 Looms; employing on an average, 82,379 hands daily; and consuming, approximately, 787,000 bales of Cotton (of 392 lbs. each) in a year. There has thus been an increase of 11 in the number of Cotton Mills during the past year; while since 1879, they have more than doubled. Turning to the Bombay Presidency, which must be credited with 7 out of the 11 new Mills added to the total for India during the past year, we find that on the 30th June it contained 82 Mills out of the above total, with 18,20,369 Spindles and 15,564 Looms; employing on an average 59,199 hands daily; and using 600,000 bales of Cotton per annum. The rapid progress of the Cotton Mill industry is marked with almost startling emphasis by the facts disclosed by these tables, that twenty-three years ago there were but 13 Mills in this Presidency, containing 2,85,524 Spindles, and 3,579 Looms, with a daily average of 7,357 employés; and that the number of Mills has nearly doubled in eight years. In the Island of Bombay itself, which is the great and rapidly extending centre of the industry, there were, on the 30th June, 52 Mills actually working, and 9 in course of erection, out of the 82 in the entire Presidency. These 52 Mills were furnished with 14,57,015 Spindles, and 12,752 Looms; they employed 47,789 hands a day; and consumed approximately half a million bales of Cotton in the year; while the total paid up capital employed is put down at Rs. 4,54,00,474, or in round numbers, four-and-a-half crores of Rupees.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Local demand has been comparatively slight during the past week, and as the Mill consumption is now the principal factor in business in this Staple during the monsoon months, we have had a quiet though generally steady market, the total purchases for the broken week summing up about 4,000 bales. Karanja heads the list with about 1,500 bales sold at 207½-14; and of other Oomra varieties Khangaum was taken at Rs.208 and Barsee at Rs. 209-212. Of Dhollera descriptions Bhownuggur has changed hands at Rs. 202-7; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 198; and Bombay-pressed Dhollera, at Rs. 196. Dharwar has found buyers to the extent of some 500 bales, at Rs. 204 per candy. For contracts in Cotton of the next crop there was scarcely any enquiry even amongst native speculators when last mail left, nor for a day or two thereafter, and quotations drooped; but the better news tardily to hand by wire from the ruling markets induced a much firmer feeling here, and on Friday quotations were put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Transactions have been reported in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 164-4½ between dealers; and in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 225, and there have since been takers of the latter at Rs. 226, but no sellers. Several contracts in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, have been reported, and amongst them a line by European buyers, at Rs. 197 per candy.

The Chamber of Commerce telegraphic summary regarding the weather and crops issued last Thursday reported that, excepting at Cawnpore, where there had been heavy and continuous rain, and where the Cotton plants had been slightly damaged from that cause, there had been little or no rain over the Cotton area since the date of last report; but the weather had not been inimical to the growth of the plants, and favourable accounts had been received form every circle, with the above exception, though at Bhownuggur more rain was needed At Oomraottee, Barsee, and Dhulia the plants were in flower, and the Julgaum crop was described as in excellent condition. The rain has meantime continued at Cawnpore, 44 inches 60 cents. having already fallen there against an average yearly fall of 29 in. 86 cents., and the cotton plants are now reported to be seriously damaged. From all other quarters, however, excepting Bhownuggur, Sholapore, and Bellary, where more rain was needed, the latest accounts received by wire are entirely satisfactory.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 188	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good.	„ 183	= 3 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 215	= 4 7-16 t.
Do. Good „	„ 209	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 199	= 4 5-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 197	4¼
Do. F.G.F.	„ 187	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 202	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	„ 197	4¼
Do. F.G.F.	„ 187	= 3 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 215	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	„ 204	4¼
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 201	= 4 7-32d.
New Crop.		
Bengal, Fin (Jan. dely.)	„ 186	= 3 29-32d.
„ Fully Good „	„ 176	= 3 23-32d.
„ Good „	„ 166	= 3 17-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March	„ 197	= 4 1d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	„ 228	= 4 23-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	3,461	2,156	3,992
From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1,287,331	1,448,049	1,363,638
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,578	2,250	2,100
From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	789,723	1,041,206	963,387
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	813	1,514	40
From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	36,181	46,334	44,507

WHEAT.—When our last mail left this market was quiet, and in the absence of much enquiry prices of Pessy and Delhi gave way one anna per cwt.; after the holiday on Wednesday, however, a reaction took place, demand set in again, and Pessy recovered half an anna per cwt. Thereafter a large business was daily done in a firm market and at some further advance in prices which we quote this evening about one anna above those by last mail for Pessy and Delhi, other descriptions being unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet throughout the week with only a small or moderate business doing day by day, and prices generally have declined about 2 annas per cwt. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0	Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow,	„ 7-12-0	„ 7-14-0	„
Do. Cawapore do.	„ 7-3-0	„ 7-4-0	„
Do. do. Red	„ 6-11-0	„ 6-12-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	240,533	44,511	285,713
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	8,729,989	8,725,662	9,812,983
Linseed—For the week	57,177	15,125	20,316
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	2,941,649	2,602,899	3,341,031
Rapeseed—For the week	74,514	6,616	11,932
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1,608,285	737,992	1,091,775
Gingelly Seed—For the week	575	4,958	2,101
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	695,237	914,290	917,037

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	140,020	30,560	220,528
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	7,320,420	8,133,619	8,460,920
Linseed—For the week	76,903	31,247	36,435
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1,903,240	1,528,264	2,011,751
Rapeseed—For the week	45,997	38,156	2,100
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	1,322,370	776,637	1,070,940
Gingelly Seed for the week	794	2,499	225 180
„ From 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.	666,317	1,182,025	

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—August 12, at Boleize-park-gardens, Major-Gen Agnew, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 67.

GOUGH—August 13, at Niton, Isle of Wight, George Gough, Esq., late Government of India Telegraph Department.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

THE National Congress leaders probably never counted upon deriving much countenance from Hyderabad, and it will neither surprise them nor disappoint them to learn that the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has added his voice to the rising chorus of protest against the institution. The interview, moreover, in which he is reported to have confided his views on the subject to an English journalist gives scarcely a matured and deliberately formulated opinion on a subject about which most people would prefer to speak in their own way and at their own time, without the embarrassing aid of the interviewing reporter's interrogatories. Mr. Mehdi Ali's remarks have too much of the appearance of hurried utterance to be quite the important contribution to the discussion that we should expect from so well informed an authority. Had he refused to be tempted by the interviewer, and, following the example of Mr. Syed Hussain, put his thoughts on the subject into the form of a memorandum, his friends and his antagonists alike would have been more satisfied. As it is, the Brighton interview is only the illustration and confirmation of Mr. Mehdi Ali's confession that cares of state have prevented him from giving as much attention to the doings of the Congress as would warrant him in expressing a final opinion upon it. There are errors of fact in the remarks attributed to him, as in the letter of Mr. Syed Hussain, which, though they are easily excused in a busy man, will be eagerly laid hold of by his critics. The first Congress, as every one will remember, was not, as Mr. Mehdi Ali supposes, that which was held in Calcutta at the end of 1886, with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President, but the Bombay Congress of the previous year, of which Mr. Bonnerjee was President. The champions of the Congress, we fear, will imply from this little inaccuracy that the Nizam's Political and Financial Secretary has been so much occupied with the affairs of the Nizam's State that he has had little thought to spare for the "Time Spirit" and its latest product.

The Indian Hyderabad officials—and at least three of them have now spoken upon this matter—speak with one voice, no matter whether it be upon the questions which the Congress has made its own, or upon those which are the subject matter of investigation by the Public Service Commission. Their answers to the questions put by the Commission, like their answers now to the questions raised in contemporary political movements in India, proclaim that they do not belong to the Forward School. From them came the strongest censure that has been passed upon the principle of simultaneous examinations in England and in India; from them came fervent pleas for the maintenance of the Statutory Civil Service on a basis of good birth and social prestige, and an equally fervent condemnation of the principle of a service based upon intellectual competition alone. They have echoed, if they have not in part created, the opinion of the aristocracy of Northern India upon this subject, and no one who had read the memoranda which Mr. Mehdi Ali, Mr. Syed Hussain Belgrami, and Mr. Mehdi Hussain had laid before the Public Service Commission last year can be astonished at the line that these gentlemen are taking in regard to the larger questions which the Congress party on the one hand, and Sir Syed Ahmed and his friends on the other, are bringing into eager discussion. The significance of these declarations, as they appear one after the other, is that there is a certain solidarity of sentiment amongst the better class Mahomedans already quite important enough to reduce the claims of the Congress to be deemed a national movement. It is probably in order to give emphasis to that fact that Mr. Ameer Ali has gone to England. We are told by a correspondent in London who takes somewhat enthusiastically the other view of the matter that Mr. Ameer Ali is not likely to succeed, partly because the champions of the Congress in England have got the start, and partly because the Indian Patriotic League being purely on the defensive, must necessarily fight at a disadvantage. There is, of course, the alternative contingency of the English public becoming indifferent to both parties in the controversy, but it is hardly to be expected that much thought will be given to that by one side or the other. The best feature in the dispute so far is the excellent temper with which it is being waged on both sides. The cleavage is immense between the Mussalman gentlemen of the North who do not want the Congress, and the Parsees and Mahrattas of Bombay who do want it. But Sir Syed Ahmed and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee fight their battles with an admirable good temper, such as might put to shame Parliamentary disputants over the Crimes and Allegations Bill. We do not know how long it will last; but there it is, and so long as it lasts we may make the most of it.

That the more conservative party of the two will labour under a disadvantage in the fact that they are limited to defensive operations is likely enough. They may find much difficulty in keeping a movement alive upon a diet of negations. On the other side there is, at all events, a programme, capable of exposition both here and in England, and capable, as we have seen more than once and in more than one direction, of awakening a certain enthusiasm. The Mahomedans might do a worse thing than endeavour to find a positive basis for the independence which they are claiming. They have not yet, we suspect, quite realized the incongruity of forming a vast organization for doing nothing and for preventing anything being done by others. A more excellent way is open to them if they care to walk in it. They set aside the idea of representative government as a thing opposed to the genius and the tradition of the East. But consultative government is not an exotic institution; Mr. Syed Hussain Belgrami, indeed, speaks of it as if it were already in full play in British India when he says the Government undertakes no new measure without putting itself in possession of the views and wishes of the people in a manner much more complete and effective than any representative chamber such as is now sighed for could supply. If the Mahomedan dissentients from the Congress programme would help in having this somewhat ideal view of things converted into fact they would free their present attitude from one of the reproaches under which it rests. The object of all of us is to guard against that legislation in the dark, with closed eyes and with closed ears, which is the besetting sin of bureaucracies, and if the needful protection is not rightly to be got by the ways and means that commend themselves to the Congress there is still the alternative course of developing the consultative principle, a course as much available for the Mahomedans as for any others. If they would only give as prominent a place in their programme to measures of their own for keeping Government in constant contact with public opinion as they have done to the purely negative work of opposing other people's way of arriving at the same end, they would no longer be open to the charge of dealing only in negations. If it is their belief that Government can be best approached through organizations separately representative of the great communities no one could complain of their acting upon such a belief. That way of doing things would, of course, be as far removed from Parliamentarianism as it could possibly be; but Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee has courageously distorted the essential principle of a representative institution in thoughtfully persuading the Congress to exclude from discussion matters on which Mahomedans would be out-voted by Hindus and others. The one thing that the Mahomedans have to guard against is the folly of entrenching themselves in a proud inertia. They have carried out experiments in that policy over a long period and over a wide area, and the results have not been at all to their advantage. Until Mr. Syed Hussain's letter saw the light there were no indications that any other than a negative turn would be given to the activities which the Mussulman community is now putting forth. But there are the suggestions of a wiser course in that gentleman's message to Sir Syed Ahmed. He urges that the energy of the educated portion of his community should be made to flow in channels advantageous to themselves and to the country. "There are," he says, "numerous fields of patriotic usefulness yet unworked, many urgent social and economic reforms on which the energies of our youths might be profitably employed. No one need be inactive with such tasks before us as the founding of a national system of education, the introduction of moral and religious teaching into our schools, the revival of old industries, and a host of others which a Foreign Government is powerless to undertake." If the Congress movement, even in repelling the Mahomedans, should awaken them to a consciousness of the fact that they have positive as well as negative duties to themselves and to the Government, so that silence and inactivity must on no account follow the denunciations which the Patriotic League is going to hurl at its enemies from many platforms, it will not have proved to be the evil that they deem it.

MR. HUGHES, whose services as a geologist were lent to the Deccan (Hyderabad) Mining Company by the Government of India to explore and report on the mineral resources of his Highness's territories assigned to the Company by the concessionaires, has now terminated his connection with the Company. By order of the Government of India he will proceed forthwith to Batavia, to inspect and report upon the successful methods by which engineers from the Netherlands work the tin mines of that productive region. The ultimate object in view is to utilise in Tennasserim the experience acquired in the Dutch Indies. There is an abundance of valuable tin ore in Tennasserim and the adjacent regions which needs only to be profitably worked to yield satisfactory returns. It may not be generally known that the geographical centre of the tin trade is at Singapore, the rates there ruling the price of that costly metal in all markets. The enormous boom in tin last year, when the price per ton went up to £147, has not proved permanent, the price having since come down to nearly one-half. But it is still high, and the demand for tin is great. Owing to the scarcity and dearness of the metal, there has been a great deal of adulteration, lead being one of the alloys most freely resorted to. It can easily be understood that this tampering with the purity of tin has had an injurious reaction on the tinned provision trade, especially when the contents of the tin cases are of a kind to dissolve the alloy and form acetate of lead. It is to be hoped, on this and divers other grounds, that tin will recover and be able to dispense with the assistance of cheaper and more deleterious metal. Amongst the consequences of the boom was a rise in the price of type beyond all precedent; the sudden enhancement of the cost of antimony, in sympathy with the rise in tin and copper, contributing to the confusion of all printers.

More to the purpose however it is to ascertain the opinion arrived at by this Government of India Survey officer, deputed on special service to ascertain, for other purposes, the value of the concession obtained by the Nizam's Government. The opinion will, of course, be accepted *quantum valeat*, but the reservations made, it is of interest to know what a man of considerable experience and admitted competence thinks of the mineral resources of the Nizam's Dominions. In the first place as to the Singareni coal; Mr. Hughes prefers instead of giving his own opinion to abide by that of Colonel Lindsay, the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who, after personally inspecting the coal in use, gave an order for 25,000 tons for the Southern Mahratta Railway. With other orders, some 70,000 tons are now booked. The 150 tons per week at which Mr. Labouchere poked such fun a couple of months ago have now risen to a hundred tons a day—some three thousand tons a month. The coal sent last year to certain Bombay mills for trial was, Mr. Hughes holds, a very misleading sample of the outturn of the lower seams of coal; it should not have been sent at all, and the forwarding of it simply because it looked black be attributed to over-zeal and want of experience. According to the tests applied to the coal of the better seams it is as good as most Indian coal, and better than much which is in use elsewhere. It is not to be compared to English coal, but for Indian coal it is good and it will cheapen the working of the Nizam's and, it is contended, the Southern Mahratta Railways. As we have given with entire unreserve the adverse opinion arrived at by experts in Bombay in regard to the samples of Singareni coal sent to this city, we deem it right to give equal prominence to Mr. Hughes's opinion that the average of the Singareni coal was not represented by those samples. It cannot be difficult to apply practical tests to this opinion; the experience of the Southern Mahratta Railway will in due time of itself go far to establish the exact value of the Singareni coal. In regard to the gold bearing quartz; nothing like the outturn of Australia or California is to be looked for in India; the nuggets, if any exist, are so few and far between that there were never hopes of finding any. But as we have already stated, the equable distribution of molecules of gold which exists in Southern India extend over a large area of the Nizam's Dominions. Three-quarters of an ounce of gold to the ton of quartz pays working expenses—with care it yields a dividend. An ounce or an ounce and a quarter is remunerative. The question whether such quartz exist in sufficient abundance has yet to be answered; only six months have as yet been given to the exploration, which he holds ought to be continued. Over hundreds of miles of territory there are remains of serious workings going down seventy or eighty feet; these were not mere prospecting pits, but workings which were persevered with because gold was found. Thinking it reasonable to assume that

[illegible]EGRAMS.

[illegible]'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]CHINA AND AMERICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Times states that China has refused to ratify the Treaty with the United States Government for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from America.

A NEW PEER.

The Right Hon. Sir John Saville Lumley, G.C.B., British Ambassador at Rome, has been raised to the Peerage.

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

M. Floquet and Vice-Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, have attended the French Naval Manœuvres, which have just terminated.

Speaking at a luncheon given to-day, Vice-Admiral Krantz said that the manœuvres were not intended to be a warlike demonstration, but had fully proved that the French Navy was ready for action at any moment.

The fleet will disperse on Monday.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

The French Copper Syndicate have notified that they will sell to consumers only, Chili Bars at 78½.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 1.

The Emperor Francis Joseph proceeds to-day to Gmunden on a visit to the Czarina.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, SEPT. 1.

Five severe shocks of earthquake were experienced throughout New Zealand to-day. The principal damage was done at Christ Church, where the spire of the cathedral was destroyed.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

The first meeting of the railway conference was held at Simla yesterday (Monday) to settle the preliminaries of business.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Central Asian merchants arriving from Peshawar bring news that the Russians have bridged the Oxus at Kerki, where their most southern outpost in the direction of Khamiab is located.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

The Governor of Herat reports that the Maimana loyal troops have expelled the Ishak's supporters from Andkho nad Daulatabad.

Abdul Khan, the Governor of Badakshan, has collected four regiments at Khinjan prepar[illegible] to moving against Ishak, whose whereab[illegible]s is unknown.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Nizam has asked the Viceroy to be permitted to depute Colonel Neville, of the Hyderabad service, and also a nobleman of the State to accompany the mission to Kabul in addition to Major Afsur Jung, already invited.

Sir Asman Jah is thought to be the nobleman in question.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Black Mountain Expeditionary Force will, we understand, be in all 8,000 strong, comprising the following troops :—Royal Artillery under Colonel Deshon, 2-1 Scottish, 3-1 South Irish and Hazara Mountain batteries, the Northumberland Fusiliers, Suffolk and Sussex Regiments, the 20th, 24th, and 29th Punjab Infantry, the 14th and 45th Sikhs, the 34th Pioneers, the 3rd Sikhs, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas. General McQueen will command the whole force with Colonel Gatacre as Chief Staff Officer, Major Egerton as Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Ellis as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Mason in charge of the Intelligence Department.

The force will be divided into two brigades, the first under Colonel Channer with Majors O'Gorman and E. E. Money as Staff Officers, the second under Brigadier-General Galbraith with Major Barlow and Captain Beley as Staff Officers.

There will be two columns formed in each brigade, Colonels O'Grady, Holly and Sym commanding those in the first brigade and Colonels Sunderland and Crookshank those in the second. Captain Wahab will go with the survey party.

Provisional orders will be issued at once.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief at 5 o'clock this evening at the Soldiers' Institute, which was gaily decorated with flags. The exhibits fell short of last year by 500, but their quality was superior, especially of the native work. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess arrived at 5 o'clock punctually, and were received with a salute ftom the guard of honour, which was composed of a hundred men of the Royal Fusiliers with Band and Colours. H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay arrived shortly afterwards, and were also received with similar honours. The whole party then proceeded to the dais, and after a short pause the Duke advanced to the front of the dais and made a short speech, naming the special features of the exhibition, and concluded by declaring the exhibition open.

Among those present were the Head-quarters and Divisional Staff, Major-General Solly-Flood commanding the Division, and nearly all the officers of the station ; also many ladies and civilians.

After the exhibition was declared open the Royal and Government-house parties inspected the exhibits, at the conclusion of which H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay left, followed shortly afterwards by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess, both under the usual salute from the guard of honour.

The exhibition remains open during the week.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

Mr. E. T. Candy, Sessions Judge, gave judgment to-day in the case of the jockey, Ahmed Ali, who appealed against the Cantonment Magistrate's decision in Captain Hanwell's case. Mr. Candy dismissed the appeal, and upheld the decision of the lower court.

TYPHOID FEVER IN POONA.

Typhoid fever is raging badly in Poona, the worst season ever known for years. Three new cases have occurred to-day.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Council the Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of levy of certain tolls and the Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases will be passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble will introduce a Bill to supplement the provision of the Upper Burma Laws Act 1886 with respect to the Shan States.

POLICE INQUIRIES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

Owing to the contents of Mr. Veasey's confidential Police circular having been communicated to the press a special department has been created in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, consisting of a Superintendent and a few European assistants. The post of personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police will merge in that of the new superintendentship. Mr. Tucker, Assistant District Superintendent of Bengal Police, will probably be the first incumbent of the post.

THE CHIEF OF BHOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

It is said here that amongst the cases to be investigated by the Commission of Inquiry is one in connection with the Native State of Bhor. It is understood that the Chief of Bhor will be one of the witnesses examined before the Commission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed Lisbon yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this afternoon, one day before due date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here to-day.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan arrived here, from Bombay, at noon to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firmer but not much doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	£5-0
8¼ „ „	£6-0
40s. Mule Twist	£0-8½
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	17,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	384,000	„
„ „ Surats	74,000	„
„ „ Cotton in London	16,000	„

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Bombay—Aden Cables interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 2.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·6

YESTERDAY, the ninth day of the proceedings in the Hanmantrao case, the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution who had given evidence in support of Dabir's information was concluded and of the informant Sindekar begun. Jowakar, the retired karkoon, who had deposed to carrying on negotiations between Hanmantrao and Dabir, in reply to Mr. Branson, denied that he had any promise or any inducement held out to him to induce him to make the statement he had. He had applied to Government for re-employment, but he could not remember whether it was before or after he made his statement. Mr. Crawford had not ordered him to retire, but he retired on reaching 55 years of age, and in order to make way for reorganisation of the vernacular branch of the Commissioner's office. He received no payment for the trouble he took on Dabir's account, but did it out of friendship for Satbhai, Dabir's father-in law. Sindekar, whose cross-examination was only opened, admitted that whilst at present staying in Poona he was the guest of Mr. Pense. He admitted having sent in a petition to the Commissioner asking to be transferred ; that it was granted, and that he than asked for its cancellation. The proceedings were then adjourned to Thursday.

AT an adjourned meeting held yesterday, the Senate of the Bombay University, by a large majority of votes, passed the amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Latham in section 20 of the draft Act, against which it was complained that its provisions were of an inquisitorial character. Other amendments in the section proposed by Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas were taken in hand ; but the hour being late, the Senate adjourned until this afternoon.

THE Municipal Corporation held no meeting yesterday for want of a quorum, and adjourned till Monday.

THE treasurer of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 247-8, the contribution of the Council of Regency, Gwalior State, to the funds of the Institution, per Rao Bahadur Ramchunder Vithal, Secretary to the Council.

NAWAB AFSUR JUNG, A.-D.-C. to the Nizam, will accompany Mr. Durand's mission to Cabul.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes :—Admiral Baird has been very unwell. If the Naval manœuvres have been honestly carried out, he deserves to be very ill, and however griping his pains or tortured his nerves may be, nobody will pity him in the least. To him was it given to blockade a strong enemy and protect the ports and shores of Britain from the foe. He has failed entirely. The blockade has been broken, swift cruisers and powerful line-of-battle ships have bombarded our seaside towns, have placed big cities under contribution, and generally have harried us unmercifully, without—to our shame be it said—our modern Nelson being able to catch a single cruiser or sink one of the line-of-battle ships. Everywhere the enemy has triumphed. His alertness has been phenomenal. His ships have been handled in a masterly manner. All that Admiral Baird has seemed to accomplish is to proceed up Channel in a dignified manner in a smooth sea, and with the most perfect fleet my eyes have ever beheld, looking strong enough for anything ; he has been able to fidget about the North Sea with a view of protecting the Thames, but even here his ill-luck or worse attends him, for one of his officers is put *hors de combat* by the ricochetting shot of a non-combatant. We have been sighing for the plucky manœuvres of Admiral Hewitt, and regretting that the services of this gallant and able ex-East India Commander are lost to us irrevocably. There is just one drop of comfort in our cup of woe. The smartness and resourcefulness which have worked so much mischief on our coasts is after all British, and the clever manœuvre whereby Admiral Baird's despatches were obtained for Admiral Sir George Tryon's use was the manœuvre of an Englishman. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, War Secretary in a Liberal Government, does not take my view of the proceedings. He, with unofficial circumlocution, writes from his holiday resort on the Continent to say that the playing at naval warfare has not been fair, that Admiral Baird has not done his best, that, in a word, the whole thing is a "put-up" job, the defending fleet having been instructed to keep out of the way and to let the enemy work his wicked will. Do you ask why ? The answer is that John Bull is sluggish and unimaginative. The most carefully prepared statistical tables, showing our inferiority on the sea as compared with some other nations, are not sufficient. John reads, perhaps ponders a little while, but assuredly does not understand. An object lesson must, therefore, be provided on a large scale. In this month of August, the income taxpayer is at the seaside, or if he is on the move his "belongings," who are dearer to him than life, are in sight of the sea ; how could he be more effectually scared and made to agree to an expenditure of many millions on new cruisers and more torpedo boats than by seeing the enemy at his dock-gates or at his pier-head placing all our shores in peril. This, we are told, is what has happened. Lord George Hamilton and his Admiral-colleagues have determined to fool John Bull into a loosening of his purse-strings and a consequent large addition to our fleet. I can hardly believe the story. I prefer to fall back—after Gallic fashion—upon Admiral Baird and his sea-dogs, to say that we have been betrayed, and to beg that the precedent of a century ago when an Admiral was hanged because he was beaten may be followed.

The race northwards by the greatest of our railway companies has attracted unusual attention. Everybody rides in a railway train, and everybody is more or less interested in what our Company managers are able to do in the matter of speed. The honours of the struggle remain with the North-Western Company,—more, however, by a fluke, by the accident of gales blowing from the north-east at this period of the year instead of from the north-west, than because the oldest of our great railway companies is the best. There has been not a little croaking on the part of some correspondents of the newspapers, who are afraid their precious lives will be placed in greater danger by this increase of speed. It has, however, yet to be proved that there is greater peril to the passenger in a train going sixty miles an hour than in one going fifty,—and your most morose grumbler will, without thought or anxiety, travel by the latter. I see you recently discussed in the *Bombay Gazette* the advantages and disadvantages of swift steamship travelling, and agreed with the majority of experts that in speed is safety. For my own part I welcome with the utmost heartiness the struggle which has proceeded for the past two weeks for supremacy in rail-road travelling. The desire for pre-eminence in such matters is one of the things which differentiates England from other nations and Englishmen from men of other nations. If we are to retain the foremost place we have obtained, it can only be by the continued exhibition of strenuous qualities in every feature of national and administrative life. A country in which so strong a spirit of emulation is exhibited as we are witnessing in England in every direction is in no condition of decadence, and all the triumphs of the past will be repeated in other forms when occasions arise. A people so energetic and so resourceful as our people are proving themselves to be, will never be found wanting in a great national crisis. The race is to the swift, and the battle is won by the strong.

One point not to be overlooked in connection with the acceleration of trains and increased facilities of locomotion is this—that the democracy shares the advantages with plutocracy. It is not for first and second-class passengers only that the fast trains, stopping only four times between London and Edinburgh, are run. Third-class passengers are taken by every train ; those who pay least outnumber those who pay most three or four times over, and as they take up a great deal less space are really more profitable to carry than those who pay the larger fares. This is true of slow trains and express trains alike, of short journeys as of long. It has led to the proposal being seriously put forward that the Midland Company's example in abolishing second-class carriages should be followed generally, and the reform carried farther, first-class coaches also becoming a thing of the past. One class of accommodation and one price throughout the train are demanded and will be agitated for. I do not, however, think it likely that this change will, for many a long year, be adopted. There is too much exclusiveness in English character to allow of all being placed on the same level, and the man who can afford to pay for special privileges is only too pleased of an opportunity for doings so. First-class carriages and high fares will remain, but "second" are doomed. Big and little alone will survive.

General regret is felt at the retirement of Mr. Greenwood from the editorial chair of the *St. James's Gazette*. The precise cause of his secession from the journal he founded is not exactly known. The rival and scarcely unbiased *Pall Mall* more than hints that it is owing to Mr. Greenwood's managership having resulted in such a heavy loss to the previous proprietor—estimated at from £50,000 to £100,000—but I fancy from what I hear that differences as to matters other than commercial chiefly led to the rupture. So far no appreciable change either in the appearance or policy of the paper has taken place, and beyond the fact that since Mr. Steinkopff succeeded Mr. Gibbs as owner special telegrams from Berlin have appeared daily there is nothing on the surface to show that the "interests of Germany more than those of any other country are supported by the paper. Under Mr. Greenwood the *St. James's* appealed to a limited number of readers, but its independence and straightforward advocacy of the principles it believed to be right have always been recognised by its opponents, and many Liberals as well as Conservatives would regret if the change of proprietorship and management should deprive it of its present unique character. I believe that Mr. Greenwood's successor has not yet been appointed.

AMONGST the Bills dropped out in this Session is the Leave to High Officials in India Bill, a necessary corollary to the Special Leave Bill for the Duke of Connaught to attend the Jubilee. It was brought in by the Secretary of State, but blocked in the Commons by Sir William Plowden.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with something and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

THE proceedings in the Hanmantrao case were resumed to-day before Mr. Vidal, the parties being represented as before, and the auditors just as numerous. According to an arrangement made a fortnight ago, the Wadikar and Tirodkar cases which comprise the second group, were to have come up for hearing this morning, but the first group not having yet been disposed of, they were further adjourned for fourteen days. This morning the Government pensioner, Jowakar, who was formerly a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner of the Central Division, was re-called, and his cross-examination continued. He denied that he had been ordered by Mr. Crawford to retire, but stated that he had been ordered to retire being 55 years old. He was endeavouring to get back into the Commissioner's office, and had made an application to Government to that effect. "Was this since you made your statement to Mr. Ommanney ?" asked Mr. Branson. "I do not remember whether it was before or after," was the reply. "Have you had any answer yet ?" "No." "But you hope to get a favourable answer, don't you ?" This question witness would not understand, no matter how many times or in how many various forms it was put. Neither Mr. Pense nor Mr. Bhimbhai had advised him to make the application, nor was any hope of re-employment held out to him to induce him to make his statement to Mr. Ommanney. He was certainly promised that no harm should befal him. He was told to tell the truth and have no fear—nothing more. Mr. Branson wanted to know why he had gone at all to Hanmantrao with respect to Dabir's promotion, seeing that he was in no way connected with him. Witness said he went with Sathbai, as he was a former official associate of his, and he went with Dabir on the occasion of his interview, because he (witness) was better acquainted with Hanmantrao than Sathbai was ; indeed the latter had only a slight acquaintance with the accused. He repeated that it was he who carried on negotiations with the accused on Dabir's behalf, offering first Rs. 1,500 and then Rs. 2,000 for the appointment. This was refused, and witness went home, returning some days later, when it was agreed that Rs 3,000 should be paid. Hanmantrao's words, witness said in reply to a question to that effect from Mr. Branson, were : "Very well, bring the money, and I will take you to see the Saheb." No other sum, either more or less, was offered on this occasion. Rs. 3,000 was said, and Rs. 3,000 was agreed to. "Did you not get anything for all your trouble ?" "No." "Not for all the trouble you took over these negotiations ?" "No." "Then why did you take so much interest in the matter, and go so many times ?" "Because I was a friend of Dabir's." On the morning that the money was carried to Hanmantrao he went to Sathbai's house. He knew what he was wanted for. It had been previously arranged that he should accompany Dabir. When he got to the house the money was standing in bags before Sathbai and Dabir, and they told him the amount, but he did not count it himself. Re-examined, he said it was customary for servants in similar position to his own to retire at 55 years of age, unless their time was extended. His had been for twelve months, though his services were not retained. Mr. Jardine here put in a document showing the reason of witness' retirement, which was to make room for re-arrangements to deal more conveniently with the increasing vernacular work of the office. This document was signed by Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Jardine contended he fully answered every question as to the cause of witness' retirement. He stated that he had always been on good terms with accused. Bhodkan Chimanlal, the relative of Dabir, who despatched a portion of the money to Sathbai, was then examined. He again told the story of the difficulty at Chopda of obtaining hoondis. He would have been obliged to go to Julgaum to obtain hoondis. Questions as to the commercial status of witness was put, and the magistrate, as a means of ascertaining reliable information, asked the amount of income-tax he paid, and Mr. Branson's sudden interposition of "that would perhaps not be a reliable criterion" was productive of laughter, in which witness joined, and the question was immediately abandoned. Amritrao Sadashiv Jahde, a sowcar, who stated that he had advanced Dabir money, was examined, and gave further evidence as to the extraordinary method in which he kept his accounts. He had negotiated a hoondi for Dabir, but this was through his son ; he did not do business with hoondis as a rule. This concluded the cross-examination of witnesses who had already given evidence in the Dabir case, and Mr. Jardine then called Gokaldas Lukmandass, a goomasta in the employ of Manek Ratiram, who gave evidence as to the loan advanced by his employer. He re-echoed the tale told three weeks ago by his employer as to the manner they had of writing rough memoranda concerning their accounts from day to-day, then entering the whole in what they called a day-book some three or four days after date of the transaction, afterwards destroying the rough papers. But he urged that they were properly balanced and checked when transferred. He had never produced anything but the "day-book" in any court of justice—certainly never the rough scraps of paper on which entries were originally made. They were sold for waste paper. He produced the ledger of his employer, which showed there was a balance due from Dabir at the close of last year of Rs. 3,250. He knew nothing as to the rate of interest which was charged to Dabir ; there was no entry. He did not hear his master ask Dabir for surety, nor did he know whether one had been insisted on. Loans were given with or without security or bond, according to the character of the borrower. If the borrower were well-known he would not be required to furnish security or to give a bond. Witness personally was not acquainted with Dabir's position. This concluding the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the Dabir case, Sindekar was called, but before he was cross-examined a discussion arose as to the adjournment. Mr. Jardine pointed out that there was still an hour-and-a-half before the usual hour for adjournment, when Mr. Branson urged that in a hour-and-a half he could not finish the cross-examination of witness, and he would prefer to begin and finish with him on one day. "Cannot you finish with him in an hour-and-a-half ?" asked Mr. Jardine. "No," was the reply. "I want to get more out of him than was obtained in the examination-in-chief ?" Mr. Jardine then urged he should begin. "Well," replied Mr. Branson, "I can go on until I come to the important matter, and then stop if you like." "Oh ; you mean you will waste an hour," exclaimed Mr. Jardine amid laughter. "No, I will not waste it but reserve the most important part," was the retort, and the question of adjournment was for the time postponed, and Sindekar's cross-examination was proceeded with. He denied that any one had told him he would be safe in giving evidence. He admitted that during his present stay in Poona he was the guest of Mr. Pense. "Oh, and is Mr. Pense accommodating any other witnesses in this case beside yourself ?" "No." "Who sent you here ?" "The Collector of Nassick." "And how many times have you made statements before you came into this Court ?" "Only once, and that was before Mr. Ommanney" He knew he was safe, although he was a Government servant, and had given bribe, but he could not say that Government would allow him to retain his present position which he had bought. He could not say this, and would not care to answer the question, but he felt safe. The original of his petition to the Commissioner on 16th March, 1886 (Mr. Robertson), was produced, in which witness prayed to be relieved from Peith, as the climate had injured his health, and pointed out that his brother had died there, leaving a widow and large family dependent on the petitioner. To this document was appended a note in Mr. Crawford's handwriting "Relieve on first opportunity." The petition, it was explained, was sent to Mr. Robertson on the eve of his retirement, and Mr. Crawford had shown himself ready to comply with the request, and that he had further notified that the mamlat of Peith ought not to be held for a longer period than two years. The Collector of Nassick had intimated to Mr. Crawford that short stays in Peith were desirable, and these documents were here put in by Mr. Branson as indicating the Commissioner's observance of the suggestions and recommendations of Collectors. Further, Mr Branson put in a document showing that this petition had been acted upon, as Mr. Crawford had promised. On the first opportunity witness was transferred to Indapur, but complained, however, that this was a worse station than the one he then occupied. His complaint, it appeared, was forwarded to Mr. Crawford, who pointed out that the transfer was at his own request, and it was therefore now cancelled. Mr. Branson now asked that he might be allowed to defer the further cross-examination of Sindekar until the next sitting of the court, and asked that as his Worship could only give them four days this week if he would fix the remaining three on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. He admitted that he consulted his personal convenience in making this request. Mr. Leslie Crawford would be away, and there were some matters which he (Mr. Branson) could only efficiently cross-examine upon by adopting his suggestions. Mr. Jardine offered no objection if the adoption of such a course would suit his Worship's convenience. Mr. Vidal replied that to him any particular days were immaterial, but he required two to dispose of other business of the court. Mr. Branson's suggestion was then agreed to, and the court adjourned till Thursday morning.

The following was the evidence recorded :—

The first witness who appeared for cross-examination to-day was Ramchandar Gopal Jowakar.

Who asked you to give evidence ?—Dabir.

When ?—About the 3rd or 4th of last month.

Did he come to your house to ask you ?—Yes.

With whom ?—He came alone.

Did he tell you that no harm would come to you if you gave evidence ?—He said there was no fear if I said what I had to say.

Did he not tell you that any one had told him that no harm would happen to you ?—No.

Did you go on the same day to make your statement ?—Yes.

With Dabir ?—Yes.

Was there any one else with you ?—Satbhai.

Did he come to your house too with Dabir ?—Yes.

And was Satbhai there when Dabir asked you to give evidence ?—No, he was not there at the time.

Then where was he ?—He was below at the door.

How many times did you make statements ?—Once.

To whom ?—To a Saheb in Mr. Ommanney's office, whom I don't know. It was on the 3rd or 4th August.

You were compelled to retire by Mr. Crawford ?—I was not compelled.

If Mr. Pense has said you were compelled to retire does he tell the truth or not ?—I was told, by the orders of Mr. Crawford, to take pension, because I was 55 years old.

Is it, or is it not, the fact that you are trying to get back into the office ?—I don't understand your question. (Question repeated.) Yes, I have made a petition to Government to be re-employed in the Commissioner's Office.

When did you do that ?—I don't remember the date.

Did you make it before or after you made the statement ?—I don't remember.

(Question repeated and the answer was the same.)

To whom did you make that petition ?—To the Chief Secretary.

Have you received any answer yet ?—No.

But you hope to get a favourable answer ?—I don't know. I can't say whether I hope to get a favourable answer or not.

Did, or did not, Mr. Pense advise you to send that petition ?—No.

Or Mr. Bhimbhai ?—No.

When was it that you were made to retire ?—In February 1888.

When did you first form a desire to obtain re-appointment in the office ?—About two or three months ago.

Did the Saheb who took down your statement tell you that you need not be afraid of any evil consequences to you ?—He simply told me to tell the truth, and said there was no fear.

Why did you go on three different occasions with Sathbai to see Hanmantrao ?—For Dabir's business.

Why should you have troubled yourself to go there ?—I went because Hanmantrao and Sathbai were only slightly acquainted, and I knew Hanmantrao better.

Then I understand you were the person to conduct negotiations with Hanmantrao ?—Sathbai took me with him because I knew Hanmantrao.

Where was it that Sathbai told you to offer Rs. 2,000 ?—In Hanmantrao's house.

Did he say that in a whisper to you ?—Yes.

Ah, I see ! (Laughter.) So that Hanmantrao could not hear you ?—He was close to me and may have heard it.

What did you say to Sathbai ?—I told Sathbai Hanmantrao asked how much he would give, and he told me to offer up to Rs. 2,000.

Did Sathbai himself make any offer ?—Yes, Sathbai also made an offer to the same effect after me.

Just tell us what he said ?—He too offered Rs.2,000.

How many times did you see Hanmantrao ?—I don't remember whether I went three or four times.

What happened during the visit, when you say Rs. 3,000 were settled ?—On this occasion I went to Hanmantrao and said that Dabir was willing to pay Rs. 3,000.

What did Hanmantrao say ?—He said very well, bring the money, and I will speak to the Saheb about the mamlat.

Was that all that you said on that occasion ?—Yes.

When you and Sathbai went on this occasion you had settled to offer Rs. 3,000 ?—Yes.

And that was the only sum that you offered on that occasion ?—Yes.

No other sum, either more or less ?—No.

Did you get anything for all your trouble ?—I got nothing.

You say you went to Hanmantrao's with the money ?—Yes.

Why did you take so much trouble ?—Because I am a friend of Dabir.

Who came to call you ?—I don't remember.

Was he a man ? (A laugh.)—Yes.

You remember so much, but you don't remember who he was ? (A laugh.)—No.

What did the man say to you ?—He said Dabir wanted me.

Did you ask him what for ?—No.

Before you went to Dabir's house did you know why you were wanted ?—Yes, Sathbai had told me the evening before.

When you got to Hanmantrao's house you said you and Dabir gave the money ?—Yes.

And you came away as soon as you put down the money ?—Yes.

How long did you wait at Hanmantrao's ?—Hanmantrao told me and Dabir to wait till he had taken his meals.

How long did you stay there ?—About half an hour.

When you got to Sathbai's house where was the money ?—It was already in front of Sathbai and Dabir. It was in cash.

Was the money counted ?—Not in my presence.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine : How old are you ?—I was 55 last January.

At the age of 55 you have to retire on pension unless your time is specially extended ?—Yes.

That's the rule, is it not ?—Yes.

And your time was not specially extended ?—It was extended for one year.

When you went in February was one clerk put in your place, or was the appointment split into two ?—It was split into two.

How much was your pay ?—Rs. 70.

And what is the pay of the two clerks who replaced you ?—One gets Rs. 40 and another Rs. 30, per month.

What is your brother's name ?—Trimbak Gopal.

When did he retire ?—On 1st January 1887.

Was he 55 years of age, or over 55 at the time of his pension ?—He was 5 or 6 months over 55.

Have you always been on good terms with Hanmantrao ?—Yes.

By the court : An extension of one year was granted me, but my services were not retained after all

Bhookan Chimanlal was next cross-examined :—The notes given to me by Dabir were in an envelope. There was no letter with the notes. There was an address on the envelope. I took the packet to the post office I told the post-master I had a letter to send to Poona. The post-master took the packet. He looked at the notes and said "Where are the numbers ?"—I said I did not know the numbers. I went and told Dabir what had happened, taking the notes back with me. Dabir gave the numbers of the notes, but I don't remember from where he gave the numbers. We gave the packet back to the post-master and he registered it. On the occasion I brought the sum of Rs. 1,500 to Poona, I had other business in Poona besides carrying the money. I had a bad leg, and wanted to see a doctor. Dabir gave me a message to Satbhai. I did not know Satbhai before. I have known Dabir about two years from now. Dabir told me to hand the money to Satbhai. Manek Ratiram is doing a large business. There are many other large and wealthy sowcars in our village of Chopda.

Would there be any difficulty in getting hoondess in Chopda ?—The Chopda sowcars don't give hoondees.

And if you wanted to get a hoondee, how would you do it ?—I would have to go to Julgaum for the purpose. I and my brother do money-lending business.

To what extent do you carry your business ?—(Applause.)

The Magistrate : How much income-tax do you pay ?

Mr. Branson : That would not perhaps afford a reliable criterion. (Laughter.)

Witness : My transactions fluctuate between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. I received no receipt from Satbhai, when I gave him the money. I did not ask for it.

Amritrao Sadashew Zabde, a sowcar, said :—I write up my day-book daily. There is an entry made on a Monday of a hoondee for Rs. 1,000 given to Dabir. The entry is in the handwriting of my goomasta. There are ten others entries, besides the above, made on that day. I do not myself do any business in hoondee, but sometimes my son would send me a hoondee to Bombay, which I cashed. I do not remember anything more about the hoondee than appears in the entry on the day-book. Looking at the Poona day-book, I find that the debit of the Rs. 1,000 is made on a Tuesday, 15th of Ashad Shud, (5th July). I cashed the hoondee on the 14th of Ashad Shud. There are only two more entries after the debit of the Rs. 1,000 on the same day.

Gokuldas Lukmandas, a Gujarati, employed as a goomasta of Manek Ratiram in Chopda, examined by Mr. Jardine, said : The practice regarding the entries I made in the day-book is first to prepare rough memos. and then to enter them in the book. I entered them in the day-book after about a week. I produce my day-book for 1943. There is no other day-book for 1943. There is a similar day-book for each year. The balance is made up in the day-book every week, when the day-book is written up, the rough notes are torn up. I produce some of the rough memos. of the current year. There is no rule about destroying these memos. After the entries have been written up, the notes, of course, are of no use. I have got here the books for this year, and I produce entries of repayments made by Dabir. I produce the day-book for the current year. There is an entry made on the 14th Chaiter Vad of Rs. 200, paid in by Balwant Narayen, inamlatdar of Chopda, paid in Rs. 200. There is another entry of Rs. 200, under date 11th Vaishad Shud. Then there is another entry of a sum of Rs. 350 having been paid on 4th Jeth Shud by Balwant Narayen. There is another entry of Rs. 150, paid in by the same person. About a month or a month and a half ago a further sum of Rs. 75 was paid in by Balwant Narayen to another man. The entries are duly posted in the ledger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji Framji : I have never kept any other rough memos. similar to those produced during the last four years. I have not produced rough cash books in any court of justice. These rough memos. (produced) show daily balances carried forward from day to day. The balances in the rough memo. will not correspond with the eight days' balances in the day-book. The whole of our daily transactions can be known from these rough notes. Dabir's account for the last year is balanced, and carried forward to the year 1944. The account shows a sum of Rs. 3,200. No interest is added to his account. I have never asked my master what interest is to be charged on the loans given to Dabir. My master did not, in my presence, ask Dabir to give a security or bond for the loan. The money would be given with or without security, according to the character of the borrower. It was not stated in my presence when the loan was to be repaid by Dabir. At the time the loan was given to Dabir, I did not know what position he held, or what pay he got.

To the court : When the money was paid to Dabir, I thought he was aval karkoon.

Balkrishna Govind Sindekar was then cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

The witness wished to have the services of an interpreter.

Mr. Branson : Oh, but I suppose you talk English ; you have passed, I think, the higher standard examination ?

The witness having again signified his wish to give his evidence in Marathi, the questions were put and answered through an interpreter ?

Are you not surprised that you are not suspended ?—No.

Were you not told that you would not be suspended ?—No.

Did no one tell you that no harm would come to you if you made any statements ?—No.

Who asked you to make a statement originally ? Mr. Ommanney.

Had you any conversation with Mr. Pense about any statements you were to make ?—No.

Before you made your statement had you no conversation whatever with Mr. Pense ?—No. But I had a conversation with Mr. Pense, before I came to this court for my evidence.

When was that ?—Seven or eight days before I came to give evidence ?

Did he then tell you that no harm would come to you if you gave evidence ?—He told me if I told the truth, there was no fear.

Didn't he tell you that you would be protected, if you made a statement ?—No.

Didn't he tell you that Mr. Ommanney had told him to encourage nervous witnesses, or something to that effect ? (A laugh.)—No.

Didn't Mr. Pense take you to Mr. Bhimbhai before he took you to Mr. Ommanney ?—No.

Were you not, as a matter of fact, living with Mr. Pense at the time you made your statement to Mr. Ommanney ?—No.

Or just before ?—No.

Have you never stayed with him ?—I am staying with him now.

When did you go to stay with him ?—(After some fencing.)—About a month ago.

Is Mr. Pense accommodating any other witnesses in the same way ?—No.

Are any of the other witnesses or mamlatdars besides you, staying with Mr. Pense ?—No.

When did you make your statement to Mr. Ommanney ?—In July.

What date in July ?—I don't remember it.

Who sent for you to Poona ?—The Collector of Nassick, and I came here from Nassick.

How many times have you made statements before you came to this court ?—Once. Before Mr. Ommanney.

You say you were only examined once by Mr. Ommanney ?—Yes.

On that occasion did you say a word about the conversation that you say took place between you, Mr. Pense, and Mr. Kharkhar ?—I did.

Didn't Mr Ommanney on that occasion tell you that you would be held free from all cons

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on the 13th August, Mr. G. H. Batten, chairman, presiding. At the previous meeting the motion for the adoption of the report was met by an amendment in favour of an adjournment until Oct. 15, in order that the shareholders might have before them the report (since presented) of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which inquired into the circumstances attending the promotion of the company. This amendment was carried by a large majority at the meeting, and a poll was thereupon demanded by Mr. Watson, one of the concessionnaires and a director, who held a large number of proxies, but, yielding to urgent appeals, refrained from using them on that occasion. The poll was opened at twelve o'clock and closed at two, and half-an-hour later the chairman announced the result as follows :—Present : For the amendment, shareholders representing 5,870 shares ; against, 24,422. Proxies : For the amendment, none ; against 16,214. Total : For the amendment, 5,870 ; against 40,636.

Mr. Germaine said that, with the permission of the chairman, he would supplement the result of the poll ; and he should like to say that those who had voted against the amendment greatly outnumbered those who had voted in favour of it. ("No.") The number of shareholders who had voted in person in favour of the adjournment till Oct. 15 was seventy-two—(A voice : "How's that ?" and "No")—whilst those who voted with Mr. Watson against the adjournment only numbered 14, most of these being concessionnaires. It followed, therefore, that they had failed to secure the support of the main body of the shareholders.

A Shareholder : I protest against this statement, and I wish here to state that I have had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Watson. I know many others who are in the same position.

The Chairman : I have now to put the original motion. ("No.") I say yes ; and then we shall be in order.

A Shareholder : I object.

The Chairman : Well, we must keep in order and dispose of the business. Those in favour of the resolution please vote.

A Shareholder : I object, and ask that a poll be taken. ("No," and disorder.)

The Solicitor to the company explained that this would entail much delay, and he hoped the hon. proprietor would not press for a poll.

The Shareholder said he would not press it, and the motion was then put.

Another Shareholder : We will first vote for the chairman and then against Mr. Watson. ("No, no.")

The Chairman then put the resolution for the adoption of the report, which was rejected by 41 to 26.

Some disorder then followed, in the midst of which Mr. Clements demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Watson, who was, he claimed, supported by a large majority of the shareholders. ("No, no.") He hoped the proceedings would go on without any further irritation. ("Oh !" and "No.")

Mr. Edwards : I beg to say we do not demand a poll.

Sir J. Goldsmid, M.P., thought that a great deal of unpleasantness might be avoided if Mr. Watson expressed to the shareholders some intention of his future action. He said that, in the interest of Mr. Watson, as well as in the interest of the shareholders, it was most desirable that he (Mr. Watson) should put a different face on the matter from what he did at the last meeting. He was supported by a large number of the shareholders now, but that might not always be the case.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., supported the contention, of his friend Sir Julian Goldsmid in the interests of peace, and in what he believed to be the interests of the company. He would therefore make a suggestion, in which he was supported by Lord Lawrence, one of the directors, who had written him a letter in which he said, "I hope you will be a member of the committee of the shareholders of the Deccan Company proposed to be appointed," and his lordship concluded, "I should like to have your views on the matter, as the public have great confidence in you." He (Sir Roper) would suggest that it would be most advisable, and in the interests of everyone concerned, that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to confer with the concessionnaires before any further action was taken. He believed from the statement made by Mr. Watson at the last meeting, that he would be prepared to meet them in a fair and honourable manner. The shareholders had an opportunity of studying the report of the House of Commons' Committee, and that report was clearly in favour of the advisability of fair and honourable conference between all parties in the matter. The committee had refused to judge the legal questions involved, but it laid down certain points which it virtually declared should be the subject of careful consideration. He was anxious that there should be no ill-feeling between the shareholders and the present board and the concessionnaires, because it must be clear to everyone that litigation, whatever might be the result, would be emphatically injurious to the interests of the company. He thought that the only way of avoiding litigation was that there should be some such conference as he had suggested, and he should be prepared to move the appointment of a small committee.

Mr. Clements (solicitor for Mr. Watson) rose to address the meeting, but was greeted with loud cries of "Watson," and "Speak up for yourself, Watson."

Mr. Watson said that, in reponse to the appeals made to him, he would read a letter which he had addressed to the chairman on August 10. (Cries of "After the meeting ?") Yes, after the meeting, and which was in the following terms :—

"10 August.

"Dear Mr. Batten,—You have told me of your conversation with Sir Julian Goldsmid, who wishes me to make proposals for the purpose, as I understand, of restoring the credit of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, and ensuring that it shall obtain further capital. I cannot help saying that I am not responsible for the unfounded attacks which have damaged it in public estimation, but I take so much interest in its welfare that I have always been, and still am, desirous of assisting it in any difficulty, and I much regret that Sir Julian and other shareholders who thought I ought to take any particular course did not long ago place their views before me in a direct and formal manner. I think that a small committee should be formed of Sir Julian and other substantial shareholders whom I could meet after the business of the general meeting is disposed of, and discuss the matter in a business-like manner. I should do so with a sincere desire to meet their view as far as was reasonable and possible, and I should hope that we should come to a conclusion which would be satisfactory to all the shareholders. After the business of the meeting is over I intend to have this publicly stated.—I am, dear Mr. Batten, yours very truly, [W. C. Watson."

Mr. Clements said that in his opinion it was advisable that the committee should be appointed at some future day. ("No.") It was quite impossible for the meeting to appoint the committee now, inasmuch as Mr. Watson evidently held a large number of proxies, and it might be considered that he had nominated the committee.

A shareholder protested against adopting the accounts, lest it should be supposed hereafter that they had ratified the transactions in which the directors had been engaged, and for which action might hereafter be taken to secure the restoration of their money.

In reply to a shareholder, the Chairman said that the Nizam's Government held 3,750 shares. He added that it was true that his Highness's Government had taken action against Abdul Huk, who had restored the money paid for the shares. (Laughter.) The Government, in fact, had impounded the shares, and if they succeeded they would get both the money and the shares. (Renewed laughter.)

After some further discussion, the Chairman put the motion for the adoption of the report, which was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Clements then demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Watson, and the Chairman announced that it would be taken at the close of the meeting.

Sir Julian Goldsmid said he was prepared to nominate his committee of independent shareholders. He named the following gentlemen :—Sir J. Goldsmid, M.P., Mr. Ernest Ruffer, Mr. Benjamin Scott, Mr. James Edwards, Mr. A. J. FitzHugh, and Mr. Germaine, and he asked whether Sir R. Lethbridge would also act.

Sir R. Lethbridge said he was afraid he must decline to do so.

The next business was the proposals to re-elect the retiring directors, Mr. Batten, the chairman, and Mr. C. A. Winter. The name of Mr. Batten was put first, and a poll was demanded. Ultimately, however, the Chairman, who said he should be extremely glad to retire, was elected by show of hands. On Mr. Winter's name being put, Sir Julian Goldsmid proposed that Mr. Benjamin Scott should be elected instead, but it was pointed out that the nomination of a candidate for the directorate must take place fourteen days before the meeting. Upon this Sir Julian demanded a poll, and it was arranged that this should be taken concurrently with the poll on the question of the adoption of the report.

The result of the poll was declared shortly before five o'clock, and the Chairman announced the figures as follows :—For the adoption of the report, 40,956 ; against, 3,913. The figures for the re-election of Mr. Charles A. Winter as Director were as under : 40,706 in favour of his re-election, and 1,258 against.

The Chairman thereupon declared the report and statement of accounts to be duly carried, and Mr. C. A. Winter to be re-elected a director of the company.

On the motion of Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Passmore, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his conduct in the chair and his past services in the interests of the company.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had endeavoured to act impartially for all the shareholders, both present and past, and he trusted that they would approve of his conduct. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then terminated.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN POSTAGE.

IN the House of Commons, on the 10th of August, Mr. H. Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether it was in contemplation to reduce the charge on letters to India and the East from 5d. per letter to 2½d., the latter amount being charged from France, Germany, and other continental countries to English possessions in India, &c. And whether it was his intention to give English and Indian correspondents the benefit of the £100,000 saved on the Indian mail contract this year.

Mr. Raikes said he was very glad to see his hon. friend again in his place—(hear, hear)—although he signalised his return by questioning him. (Laughter.) It was not in contemplation to reduce the postage of letters to India in the manner suggested in the first part of the question, as it would occasion a heavy loss.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements made with reference to Mr. Furnivall on page 9 of the report from the Select Committee on East India [Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company,] to the effect that Mr. Furnivall, who was recently in the employ of the Government of India, but had now retired on a pension, received from Mr. W. C. Watson 500 shares in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company "for nothing" ; that he sold those shares at 11¼ each, and therefore realised 5,500*l.* for them ; whether Mr. Furnivall would be required to refund such sum of 5,500*l.* to the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company ; and whether, in the event of his refusing to refund such moneys, the Indian Government would take steps to secure the amount being repaid to those shareholders out of the pension payable to Mr. Furnivall.

Sir J. Fergusson (for Sir J. Gorst) said : The attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the statements respecting Mr. Furnivall in the report of the Select Committee on the Hyderabad Mining Company. As, however, Mr. Furnivall had retired from the service of the Government of India before the transactions in question took place, it is not within the competence of the Secretary of State to take any action in the matter.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements made with reference to Mr. Hughes on page ix. of the report from the Select Committee on East India [Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company], to the effect that Mr. Hughes, a Government official in India one of the superintendents of the Survey, was nevertheless allowed by that Government to be employed and paid by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company to ascertain the value of the concession obtained from the Nizam, that he received from Mr. W. C. Watson, the promoter and director of the company, shares of the value of 3,200*l.*, only paying 1,000*l.*, for them, and that that transaction amounted, according to the statement of Mr. Watson, to a gift by him to Mr. Hughes, who, in return, was to "work and throw his whole energies into it ;" and whether Mr. Hughes would be required to refund that sum of 2,200*l.*, to the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.

Sir J. Fergusson (for J. Gorst) said : The Secretary of State has noticed the statements, to which the attention of the Government of India will at once be called. Mr. Hughes' services were lent to the Deccan Company, they arranging for his remuneration. During his employment under the company no salary was paid him from the Indian Treasury.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

Mr. Summers asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements in the native press of India, which were borne out by the reports of the Chief Commissioner and Sanitary Commissioner of Assam, that the abuses to which the coolies were subjected, in many instances, amounted to conditions of slavery, and were certainly such as to demand immediate attention.

Sir J. Fergusson (for Sir J. Gorst) said : The Secretary of State has noticed statements of the kind referred to, but he cannot admit their accuracy. As stated to the House, on Aug. 6, the Secretary of State requested the Government of India in November, 1886, to watch narrowly the working of the Emigration Act of 1882. He does not consider it necessary to issue further instructions to the Government of India, as he is satisfied that the Government of India is alive to the importance of the subject, and has now under consideration the memorial of the Indian Association.

THE DISCUSSION OF INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

On August 13, Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Sir R. Lethbridge, said the Government were aware that only questions of a financial or economic character could, under the new Rules of Procedure, be discussed on the Indian Budget. He thought the discussion on that occasion should be confined to those subjects, and not be open to the whole question of general administration. His hon. friend must be aware of the fact that opportunities were afforded to hon. gentlemen interested in Indian affairs of raising questions, as others were raised, on Tuesdays and Fridays during the session, and the Government did not think it expedient to make any other arrangements than those which now prevailed.

THE ARMY.

(From the *London Gazette*.)

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, K. C. I. E., Bombay Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Inspector-General B. P. Rooke, M. D., Bombay Retired List, deceased. Surgeon-General James Macnabb Cuningham, M. D., C. S. I., Bengal Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Inspector-General W. A. Green, Bombay Retired List, deceased.

THE undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels :—Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, Madras ; James William Macdougall, Madras ; Christopher Charles Pemberton, Bombay ; Montagu Clementi, Bengal ; James Polegiaze James, Madras ; Edward Robert Conolly, Bengal ; Clarence Henry Palmer, Bengal ; George Herbert Trevor, Madras ; Matthew Morton Bowie, Madras ; Montagu Maxwell Carpendale, Bombay ; Henry Charles Morse, Bombay ; David Thompson Hatchell, Madras ; Charles Henry Coles, Bombay ; William Gwynne Hughes, Madras ; Arthur Theodore Woodhouse, Madras ; Alexander Sinclair Grove, Madras ; Charles John Watson, Madras ; Charles Alexander Cuningham, Bombay ; Richard Melville Clifford, Bengal ; George Reynell Gibbs, Bengal ; Thomas Henry Binny Young, Madras.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Capt. Thomas Trevor Turton, Madras, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIA OFFICE, August 14.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—Col. Richard Fraser Litchfield, Madras Staff Corps ; Col. Richard Samuel Roberts, Madras Staff Corps ; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lachlan Young, Bengal Infantry ; Lieut.-Col. Robert James McGhee, Madras Staff Corps ; Major John Grant, Bombay Staff Corps ; Deputy Surgeon-General John Henderson, M. D., Madras Medical Establishment ; Brigade Surgeon George Sackville Sutherland, M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment ; Surgeon-Major Charles Frederick Ogilvie, M. D., Bombay Medical Establishment.

THE Queen has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List :—Lieut. Edward Dermot Hamilton Daly, Bengal Staff Corps.

THE Queen has approved the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officers :—Lieutenant Henry Hensman Gibbon, Bengal Staff Corps ; Surgeon William George McEvoy, Madras Medical Establishment.

THE Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants : Lieut. Hubert St. George Thomas, from the Royal Sussex Regiment, dated November 2, 1886, but to rank from May 14, 1884 ; Lieut. Frederic Justin Nelson, from the South Lancashire Regiment, dated October 20, 1886, but to rank from February 28, 1885.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants : Lieut. Frederick Aubrey Hoghton, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated March 5, 1887, but to rank from March 10, 1883 ; Lieut. Thomas Moss, from the Durham Light Infantry, dated April 21, 1887, but to rank from May 6, 1885 ; Lieut. Gordon Sutherland Morris, from the East Yorkshire Regiment, dated October 27, 1886, but to rank from May 23, 1885 ; Lieut. Frederick Servington Widdicombe, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated October 26, 1886, but to rank from August 29, 1885.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE Parsees played a match at Cambridge with the University Long Vacation Cricket Club, and made a very respectable draw of it. The game was played on the University Ground. Winning the toss, the Parsees went in first and on a fast wicket scored 254 runs. P. D. Kanga making 75, while M. D. Kanga and Dubash scored 43 and 48, respectively. The Varsity Eleven only managed to knock up 106 runs, the bowling of the two Kangas apparently being too much for them. A follow-on was necessary, and in the second attempt the home lot did better, scoring, when the stumps were drawn 296 for seven wickets, W. J. Rowell contributing 106 to this total, and H. G. Hardwicke 51, not out. Score :

THE PARSEES.—1st Innings.

R D Cooper, c Luddington, b Hardwicke	2
P D Kanga, c Luddington, b Wright	75
J M Moreuas, b Hardwicke	1
K R Irani, b Luddington	0
D F Dubash, c Wright, b Hardwicke	43
M D Kanga, b Cobbold	43
M E Pavri, b Luddington	37
N C Bapasola, c Luddington, b Cobbold	0
A D Vatcha, b Cobbold	8
D S Mehta, not out	1
D C Pundole, run out	0
Extras	36
Total	254

LONG VACATION CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W N Cobbold, b M D Kanga	5	run out	40
R H Goodchild, l b w, b Pavri	1	b M D Kanga	3
C Billington, b Pandole	24	b Bapasola	16
S H Lee, l b w, b M D Kanga	32	st Bapasola b M D Kanga	37
W J Rowell, not out	36	c Cooper, b M D Kanga	106
W H Rollason, b M D Kanga	0	st Vatcha, b M D Kanga	24
H G Hardwicke, b P D Kanga	8	not out	51
E G Rand, b P D Kanga	4	run out	2
H T Luddington, b M D Kanga	2	not out	2
S J Symons, b P D Kanga	0		
H T Wright, b M D Kanga	0		
Extras	11	Extras	15
Total	106	Total for seven wickets	296

From Cambridge the Parsees proceeded to Bournemouth, and defeated a team there by seven wickets. A local paper contains the following amusing account of the same from its cricket reporter :—

The Parsees had the honour of opening the Bournemouth "cricket week" last Friday, and fortune smiled upon them for the fourth time in their present English tour. Cricket is fast becoming the national game in India, and one of the team informed me that in Bombay alone there are nearly, if not over, 2,000 Parsees many of whom are good batsmen playing weekly, but in consequence of the great expense incurred and time occupied by a cricket tour, many of their best men could not leave business. The recent visit of the Parsee team effected a vast improvement the game and popularised the sport out in the Dependency, (Presidency ?) ; but the present visitors are not above acknowledging that their visit is for further education and instruction and that they keep improving every match. I don't know what they would pick up at Bournemouth, however, of much use to them, as the result of their two days' play, here, for their exhibition all round showed a *very* fair acquaintance with our popular game. They have been advised to take back a professional or two and I can fancy how Abel or Briggs would look couching the dark skinned Hindoos during the coming winter. The match began at eleven so I hurried off. There was however, no need for any hurry, as the locals, with their usual nonchalance, were mostly conspicuous by their absence, and the Parsees were already putting in a bit of practice, closely watched by a handful of spectators. It was a lovely day, almost the only slab of fine weather that has been mixed up with the ingredients of this dismal summer of 1888, and I could imagine that the new-comers were fairly revelling in the hot beams of the sun. They are of smaller build than the average Englishmen, but look lithe and active, and as they hopped about like a lot of schoolboys, chattering to each other in their antediluvian language, their eyes glittered and their white teeth flashed. Most of them were attired in the regulation Anglo-Saxon flannels. Several wore "sweaters," and others their "blazers" of yellow and black stripes, like the livery of their own royal Bengal tigers. All, however, were of undoubted tailor make, and, in fact, beyond their colour and talk, there was nothing to distinguish them from genuine Britishers, except an occasional relapse into sitting cross-legged on the Pavilion boards. Nearly all of them wore neat little polo caps but several sported the regular cricket caps with fancy badges, which I suppose would be the devices of the clubs at home. The Parsees lost the toss and were put into the field. By mutual consent twelve aside were played. Kanga's underhand bowling and Pavri's good delivery were too much for the Bournemouth team whose first innings closed for 56. The Parsees went in, and made 61, Cooper contributing 21 to this total. In their second venture the local team made 41 leaving the Parsees 37 to get to win which they did for the loss of four wickets. The following were the scores :

BOURNEMOUTH.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
E Andrews, c Divecha b Pandole	2	run out	4
H Kinsey, c Cooper b Pavri	9	st Cooper b Pavri	2
R Mickleth waite b Pavri	0	b Pandole	2
Colonel Lowes c Kanga b Pundole	3	b Kanga	10
M J Druitt b Pavri	12	c Harver b Pundole	2
P Bowan c Cooper b Pavri	5	b Pundole	0
E Cusse lbw b Kanga	3	hit wicket	11
H Lacey c Kanga b Pavri	5	c Vatcha b Pundole	0
Marshall-Pavri	0	b Kanga	5
F B Shadwell, not out	12	c Cooper b Pundole	5
Newman b Kanga	0	not out	0
H Turner b Kanga	2	b Kanga	0
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	56	Total	41

PARSEES.

P D Kanga c Druitt b Turner	0	not out	8
Morenas c Newman b Druitt	1	b Turner	3
Cooper c Andrews b Druitt	21	c Druitt b Shadwell	17
R Irani b Druitt	1		
M Kanga b Turner	4	b Turner	3
Pavri b Turner	0	b Shadwell	0
Vatcha b Druitt	5	not out	6
Bapasola c Kinsey b Marshall	5		
Divecha b Druitt	3		
Harvey c Andrews b Marshall	3		
Pandole c and b Druitt	5		
Vatcha not out	0		
Extras	13	Extra	2
	91	Total for four wickets	57

The visitors next played the Gentlemen of Norfolk on the Lakenham Ground, and were beaten after an exciting finish by two runs. P. D. Kanga bowled remarkably well for his side and Rix for the local team. About half an hour before time Norfolk wanted eleven runs to win and had three wickets to fall. And it took them all their time to get it, winning by two runs. Score :—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M E Pavri b C Jarvis	8	b Jarvis	7
J M Morenas c C J Jarvis b Raikes	5	lbw b Davies	5
R D Cooper c Rix b Davies	39	c Hastings b Raikes	18
K R Irani b Davies	0	c Wickham b Rix	17
M D Kanga lb.. b Raikes	0	c Barwell b Rix	28
D S Mehta b Davies	6	b Raikes	1
P D Kanga st Wickham b Raikes	7	c Barwell b Rix	0
D F Dubash not out	4	run out	0
N C Bapasola b Raikes	5	c Rix b Davies	24
A D Vatcha b Raikes	0	c Davies b Raikes	13
D C Pundole st Wickham b Davies	2	not out	3
Extras	2	Extras	13
Total	78	Total	129

NORFOLK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L K Jarvis c Bapasola b Pandole	23	c Cooper b Pavri	21
C J E Jarvis c Mehta b Pandole	25	c Bapasola b M D Kanga	11
Rev. A C Davies run out	41	lbw b M D Kanga	11
A. R. Buxton b P D Kanga	23	lbw b M. D. Kanga	3
Rev. A. G. Blyth b M. D. Kanga	1	b P. Kanga	2
H. F. Hastings lbw b Pandole	3	b Pavri	3
F W Jarvis b M D Kanga	7	b P D Kanga	0
C S W Barwell b M D Kanga	3	b P. D. Kanga	2
E B Raikes b M D Kanga	6	b Pavri	1
W A Rix at Cooper b M D Kanga	4	not out	8
Rev. A P Wickham not out	0	not out	2
Extra	1	Extras	2
Total	136	Total	73

Umpires—T Morley and B D Mody.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
E B Raikes	34	20	31	5
C J E Jarvis	11	3	21	1
Rev A C Davies	21·2	11	24	4

Second Innings.

E B Raikes	33·3	9	37	3
Rev A C Davies	18	9	55	2
C J E Jarvis	7	3	13	1
W A Rix	8	3	11	3

Rev. A. C. Davies bowled 1 no ball.

NORFOLK.

M E Pavri	15	8	16	0
P D Kanga	12·2	13	18	1
M D Kanga	15	2	46	5
D C Pundole	22	4	55	3

Second Innings.

D C Pundole	3	0	9	0
M E Pavri	21	12	26	3
M D Kanga	13	3	24	3
P D Kanga	8	3	12	3

On the occasion of the visit of the Parsees to Bournemouth a local poet burst into the following lines :—

THE HEATHEN PARSEES.

(A LONG WAY AFTER BRET HARTE.)

Now I wish to remark
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The Heathen Parsee is peculiar,
And the same I would like to explain.
It was August the third *
And soft were the skies *
Which it might be inferred,
The Parsees were likewise.
But they played it that day upon Bournemouth.
In a way for to open our eyes.

Which we had a small game,
With the artful Hindoo ;
It was cricket, the same,
To Parsees something new.
For they'd come all the way from Calcutta,
To pick up a wrinkle or two.

So we started to score,
And compiled about ten,
And the people around
Where applauding our men,
Till at last they put on a lob bowler,
And he went for our stumps, there and then.

And the balls that he bowled,
With ineffable glee,
And the Yorkers that told,
Were quite frightful to see,
Till we Bournemouth men looked at each other,
And said "How on earth can this be."

Then the Parsees went in
And we gave them a shout,
And pulled up our slacks,
For to bundle them out.
But the foreigners weren't to be beaten,
And that Cooper, he knocked us about.

Then we rose in our places,
And said all disgusted,
These Indian races
Are not to be trusted
For we thought we had got a soft thing on.
And lo ! *we were* utterly "busted."

* Fact.

MR. MEHDI ALI ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

IN the course of an interview at Brighton with the representatives of a London news agency the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mr. Mehdi Ali), had his attention called to a letter published on the 13th inst., touching a letter written by the Maharajah of Benares in opposition to the assembling of an Indian National Congress. He was asked with whom this movement for the National Congress in India originated. "It originated," he said, "with the so-called Baboo, or educated Bengalee. The first Congress was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji, an able man, and it was made up chiefly of Bengalees and Parsees. I paid little attention to the subject when first mooted, my time being fully occupied with the affairs of the Native State which I have the honour to serve. I first seriously considered it when the Congress met last year at Madras. For this there were two reasons :—One was the interest taken in it by a distinguished public servant in India, Mr. Allan O. Hume, one of my oldest friends and instructors, who took me by the hand as a boy when I first entered the Indian Service, and to whom I owe much gratitude and affection. Mr. Hume was devoted to the idea of Congress, and spent four months in Madras. The presiding officer also was an old personal friend of mine, a highly-educated man, Budrooddeen Tyebjee, of Bombay. He made a striking address before the Congress, which attracted wide attention, and I wrote him a friendly letter, congratulating him on its ability and its success. In reply he wrote, asking my opinion as to the idea of a Congress itself. This was nine months ago, and I have not yet replied to his letter. This will show you, perhaps, that I have not enthusiastically adopted the idea of a Congress. The question as to whether such a Congress is advisable has, in my judgment, first to be settled. I do not wish to be hasty in coming to a decision on that point, for I am also on most intimate terms of friendship with Sir Syed Ahmed, whom I have always supported in the great reformatory work he is doing for the benefit of my people, the Mussulmans, and Sir Syed by no means approves of a Congress. I am sure both Mr. Hume and Sir Syed Ahmed are equally honest and equally devoted to the cause of order and of progress in India ; and when two such men differ so widely as to the wisdom and timeliness of the proposed National Congress, I think it right to reserve my final opinion till I can go over the whole matter with them face to face, and find out what reasons for or against the project each has to give. As at present advised, however, I will frankly say that my own predisposition is against it. I cannot think it a thing to be desired for India in general or for the Mussulmans of India in particular. I do not believe India is really ready for it. Some of the Indian populations are much in advance of others in education and training for public affairs. Many of the Bengalees in particular are, perhaps, advanced enough to deal with the grave matters which would come before a National Congress sagaciously and wisely, but certainly the people of India in general are not in that condition. Is it not better to await a further development of the education and the capacity of the Indian people before sending them to take action in such a Congress on subjects about which they cannot possibly now be well advised or well informed ? I have a great respect for the educated Bengalee. I believe them, indeed, to be quite loyal to the British Government, but whether their loyalty is according to wisdom in this matter is another question. Perhaps they think the masses of the people are as enlightened as themselves, which is hardly the case. They are, I fear, in too great a hurry. They certainly know next to nothing of the less educated military class among the Mussulmans. They are not soldiers themselves, and they do not understand the military class. If they could succeed in impressing the Mussulman population with the belief that there are very great defects in the British system of governing India, what would be the result ? Not to produce an intelligent desire for a reasonable reform of anything that may be wrong in the Government system, such a desire as the educated Bengalee themselves would feel. Not at all. It would only produce a sullen disposition on the part of the military class to distrust the Government, and desire to see it overthrown. This would be a bad thing in itself, and though it might do no great harm to-day or to-morrow, while all is peaceful, who can say what might happen from it were India suddenly exposed to a great war—to attack by a foreign enemy ? Where you now have honest simple loyalty to the Government among the military classes, you would then have a body of dangerous discontent, all the more dangerous because vague and not intelligent. All Mussulmans who know the history of the world and of their own religion know that the Mussulmans of India are better off to-day under the British Government than are the Mussulmans of Egypt, of Turkey, of Afghanistan, and they know that this is due to the general honesty, firmness, and justice of the British rule. I have frankly stated this views of mine to one of the ablest native friends of this Congress now in England, so I see no objection to stating them to you as you ask me for them. If the day of danger ever comes to England in India, upon whom can England rely ? Not upon the timid Baboo with his clever pen, but upon the Mussulman, Rajpoot or Pathan with his loyal sword. I don't think it well to be in too great a hurry to disturb the mind of my own people with questions which they are not yet fully prepared to understand."

AN interesting addition to the Zoological Gardens has just been made by the arrival of a fine young male tiger, about five months old, which was sent from India as a present to the Society from Sir Edward Buck. The tiger was picked up when a cub about six weeks old by Mr. Reginald Burd, one of a party who had accompanied Sir Edward Buck and Colonel Markham on a tiger-shooting expedition. Its mother, a large tigress which had been devastating the neighbourhood and the night before had killed an enormous panther in single combat, was shot by Colonel Markham, making the seventy-sixth tiger he has killed. The cub was first brought up on milk given it in a feeding bottle ; but this diet not agreeing with it it was fed on raw beef juice. It is now a very fine young creature quite tame, and as playful as a kitten. Mr. E. J. Buck, of Dhariwal, Punjab, brought it home in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Balaarat, and took it to the house of his father, Dr. Buck of Claptoncommon, whose children made quite a pet of it until its removal to the Zoological Gardens where Mr. Bartlett received it and led it through the grounds to its future home to the great amusement and delight of the visitors.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE ! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors : COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

A WAGHORN MEMORIAL AT CHATHAM.

THE Earl of Northbrook, on the 10th ult., unveiled the statue of the late Lieutenant T. F. Waghorn, R.N., which has been erected on the green slope descending from the New Road to Railway-street, Chatham. The statue, which is of bronze, stands 8ft. 4in., and is fixed upon a pedestal of Portland stone, 9ft. from the base. It is the work of Mr. Armistead, and represents Lieutenant Waghorn standing pointing to the East, supposed to be expounding his scheme. An open chart is held by the left hand. On the front of the pedestal is a metal plate, with an engraved representation of a map showing the overland route to the East, beneath which is inscribed :—"Thomas F. Waghorn, Lieutenant, R.N., pioneer and founder of the overland route. Born at Chatham, 1800 ; died Jan. 7, 1850. The cost of this memorial has been defrayed by the joint committees of the Mansion House and Local Funds. Lord Northbrook, in the course of his speech, gave an interesting sketch of the life of Lieutenant Waghorn, who, he maintained, could justly be called one of the benefactors of mankind. In considering the many and great advantages arising out of the overland route scheme of Waghorn, they should remember that the trade of India, which amounted to, he thought, some five millions of imports and eleven and a half millions of exports in the year 1839, has advanced now to something like sixty millions of imports and forty millions of exports. It was not the mean value of this trade which signified so much as the addition to the real wealth of the whole world by the interchange of the products of the East with the products of the West. Every man in England and India had received some benefit from the opening up of this route to the East. It formerly took six months for a letter to get to India, but now the mails from England to India were conveyed in twenty-one days. He (Lord Northbrook) regretted to say that Lieutenant Waghorn did not receive any great reward for his services, and died in distressed circumstances. Twenty years were allowed to elapse before any memorial was erected—and that memorial (at the entrance to the Suez Canal) was not erected by his own countrymen—and eighteen years more had elapsed ere the erection of this statue. The High Constable of Chatham, in the name of the committee, asked the Local Board to receive the statue, and Mr. Stigant replied. A vote of thanks and three hearty cheers were given to Lord Northbrook, to the High Constable, and to Mr. G. Winch (secretary to the committee). The band of the Hampshire Regiment was in attendance, and the whole of the children attending public shools in the borough," who sang "Rule Britannia" as the statue was being unveiled. Mr. Pothoner, who was associated with Lieutenant Waghorn, was present and spoke.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Saint Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain O. R. Young, arrived in port yesterday from Rangoon, laden with timber. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Siamese barque Bud Pan, 574 tons, Captain W. Saxtorph, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Bangkok, (June 30), with a cargo of teakwood. She is consigned to her Captain.

THE s. s Knight Companion, which arrived, in command of Captain Shiell, from Cardiff on Sunday last, had on board a cargo of 5,548 tons coals and 200 tons coke. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s. s. Port Fairy, 1,645 tons, Captain J. Clark, from Moulmein (Aug. 23), arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with timber. During the voyage she spoke the ship Zara from Liverpool, in latitude 5° 32" N., longitude 81° 56" E.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clyde	2233	W. D. Madie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Alvah	1511	Turner	1	R. Bomonji.
„ Venetia	1809	F. Cole	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Po	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, Aug. 28.
3	St. Bernard (s)	Young	Rangoon, Aug. 22.
„	Port Fairy (s)	Clark	Moulmein, Aug. 23.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Labourdonnais

NOTICES.

DED GOLD MEDAL
AND
RST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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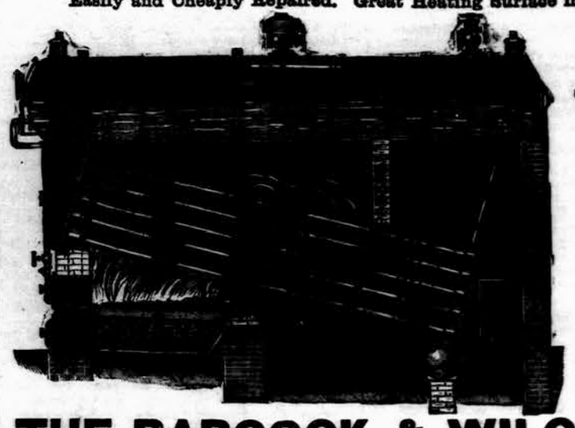

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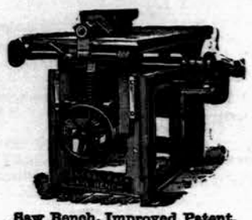

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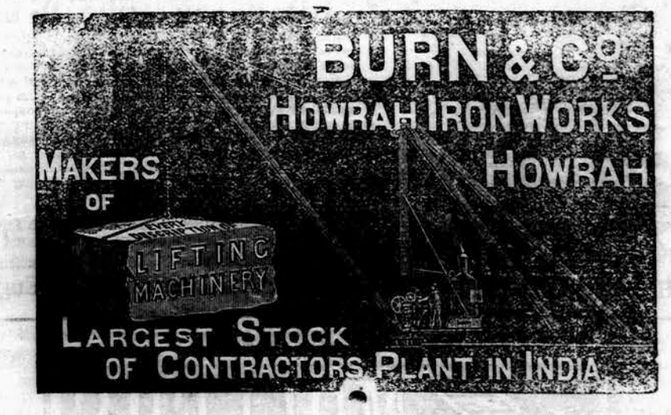

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THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.
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SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND
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BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

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CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
COLL. MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
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Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

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Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

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Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

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Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „ 25 „	6 0
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Caliope	... „ „ „ 50 „	5 8
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I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 8
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4 0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3 8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

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Do.	„ 2 „ 100 „	3 0

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THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above), combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

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For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

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ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

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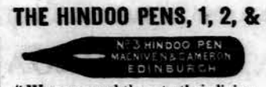

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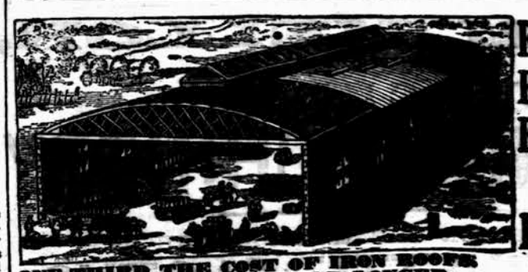
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
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THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT PALE ALE.

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Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

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"The harder the beard the better they shave."
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